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AGRICULTURE.

Farmers' Meeting in the State House.

On Friday, the 4th inst., the Farmers held another meeting in the Representatives' Hall. The President of the Senate—Mr. Quincy—presided.

The subject of discussion for the evening was, SILK CULTURE.

Rev. Mr. Barbour, of Oxford, opened the discussion and argued very ably in favor of making this one branch of the manufactures of Massachusetts.—He said four things were necessary to the profitable pursuit of this business.—Climate, soil, genius of the people, and an adequate market.

And first, of Climate; he said a dry one was most suitable; that it required not a high temperature. 70 to 80 degrees being sufficient—that ours was dry enough—that our prevailing winds are land winds, and we have in this respect greatly the advantage of Britain and the north of Europe. He thought silk worms required a climate suitable for Indian corn and that they would be healthy in all good corn countries. He thought our climate resembled that of China more nearly than any climate does, and that it would prove equally favorable to the culture of silk.

Mr. Barbour spoke of the accounts of travellers who had visited China—of Dr. Parker (of Framingham) who had spent several years there as a missionary and a physician—of his communications to Dr. Stebbins on silk culture; and we understood the speaker to say that the Chinese practice bending down the bushes every spring close to the earth and gathering the leaves from the new shoots. At any rate this is now the mode adopted here by the most intelligent growers; he thought one man would be able to gather in this way as many leaves as 20 men would in the old mode of picking leaves from trees. He advises not to strip off the leaves, but to cut the twigs. He advocated feeding the worms in open sheds in preference to close rooms, and said this was the Chinese method. He alluded to what President Stiles (of Yale College) [illegible] tempts of the British nation to induce the cocoons to be carried over the water for reeling; forbidding any branch of the manufacture here.

Secondly he spoke of our soil. He thought a light dry soil most proper for the mulberry; and said we have a great abundance of that kind in all parts of the United States.

His *third point* was, "Genius of the people."—He thought we had sufficient enterprise to carry this on to a great extent. That it was a very interesting business—more so than the raising of the common produce of the farm—that it required attention, and that this led to a contemplation of the wonders of creation—that the business did not require such severe labor as most of the labors of the farm, and that much of it might be attended to by old and young people too feeble for other employments.

Fourthly, Mr. Barbour spoke of the unlimited market which our country now furnishes for silks—he said this market was constantly increasing, and that silks now formed about one-third of the whole imports of the country, not less than $20,000,000 annually. And he was persuaded that the common objection of the high price of labor here was not a valid one, since labor is worth, *not what it costs*, but *what it produces*; that our free labor is more productive than any other and that although we pay high nominal prices we can always have our money's worth of labor. He compared the manufacture of silk to the making of cotton cloth, and drew the conclusion that as we could compete in this business with any part of the world so we could also in the silk business.

Mr. B. spoke of our machinery, and seemed to think it as much superior as our manual labor. He said France made the cotton spindle revolve 3,000 times per minute—England 4,000 times—while we were not satisfied with 5,000 revolutions; but by means of hollow cylinders to prevent the heating of the gudgeons, we have actually increased the speed of the spindle to the surprising rapidity of 10,000 revolutions per minute.

He lamented that our imports had so far exceeded our exports; and he spoke of the calculation of Mr. [illegible]th of Baltimore that within a few years we have [illegible]rted to the amount of 247,000,000 more than [illegible]ave exported, and that the article silk alone was [illegible]ent to create this large balance against us. He stated it as a curious fact that we are now in[illegible] to Europe in the sum of about 250,000,000, [illegible]ut the amount of the excess of our imports.

[illegible]ield, of Charlemont, said there was no dif[illegible] opinion between him and the last speaker [illegible] of what had been stated. He considered [illegible]d climate good. The business was liable [illegible]tions, but that things were in train to [illegible]bable it may be made profitable. He [illegible] opinions prevailed as to the best kind [illegible] but not as to the best mode of raising—[illegible]s had suffered from disease, and that [illegible] fully settled whether open sheds or [illegible]bers would prove best. He prefe[illegible] could be closed. He thought females [illegible]sons to take the whole charge of the [illegible] gathering of the leaves.

[illegible] of Bolton, has been largely en[illegible] business. He this year will have [illegible]nds of silk of his own raising and [illegible] said this question had been pretty [illegible] he would ask, do we need some [illegible] of production? He thought the Western Railroad would have great effect on the agriculture of Massachusetts; that produce in New York has been uniformly lower than in this State and we have reason to think the facilities of transportation will sensibly affect our markets; but it gave him courage to think we can raise silk; that we had overcome one difficulty, as to cropping the bush in the spring. He said he raised 770 lbs. of cocoons last summer and had already reeled 30 to 40 lbs from them and he thought we had now learned to manage so as to make the business profitable.

Mr. Dodge, of Hamilton, who is not willing that the merits of important questions should be evaded, asked Gen. Holman if he had ever made any profit on silk? He said he thought some of the old difficulties had been obviated; but he was sorry to hear that this is the only bright spot in the whole business. It requires great experience and great care to prevent accidents. He doubted whether our farmers would be willing to engage in this culture until gentlemen of capital had engaged and shown that it may be made profitable.

Mr. D. said, some fear that our farmers will be injured by the railroad. But he would ask, how?—Our hay is our most profitable product, yet farmers in the vicinity of the railroad cannot supply Boston; we go to Maine and New Hampshire for hay. This article is sent from the north, in great quantities, to supply southern markets. It is sent to New Orleans, the great emporium of western trade, yet some are afraid of the facilities for bringing it into Massachusetts! He said winter fruit is now sent from this place to Europe which gives us a good market. This is owing to the facility of transportation to Europe. It was thought by some that all in the vicinity of Boston must resort to the culture of strawberries, as every thing else would come in low on the Western Railroad—but hay and fruit and many other articles maintain their prices. It seems to be supposed that we must provide new kinds of business for our population or they will have nothing to do; and it is said that cheap labor, female labor, is most suitable in the silk business. But he would ask if *females are not now fully employed?* It was almost impossible in his vicinity to hire a female to take charge of the dairy. It is quite difficult to procure any for house-work, and he expected that men must soon be employed to take charge of the dairy; thus there will be no want of employment for the men. Mr. D. said he would inquire of silk growers if measures can be taken to prevent the too early hatching of the silk worms?

Gen. Holman and Mr. Field both said they had no difficulty on this score—that an ice house or a cold cellar would [illegible] every means to induce farmers to engage in silk culture. He said he was fully satisfied it would be a profitable business and that measures should be immediately taken to induce the government to favor the raising of mulberry trees and the manufacture of silk. He said he had lately been led to look into this matter, and from what he had read and heard he had no doubt it would be as profitable as any kind of husbandry or manufacturing.

A goodly number of parcels of silk was produced and spread out on the table. It looked well and we understand that seamstresses prefer home-made to imported silk for sewing.

The editor of this paper had but little to say—he however expressed his satisfaction to see so wide a difference between the advocates for silk culture and the growers of other marketable products—that other men when they have discovered new modes of making money rapidly were more sly, and seldom whispered of their discoveries—that some would even apply to the government for patents to secure to themselves exclusive rights; while all who were engaged in this most profitable employment, (silk culture) seemed exceedingly anxious that millions more should partake with them and make fortunes as rapidly as themselves. That it showed at least a benevolent disposition, and he could not but hope that such people would succeed in all lawful undertakings. He thought it proper however to remind farmers that no one had yet made a fortune, or a living, by silk culture, while hundreds had met great losses in it; and that prudent people must be allowed *to look on* till *one* successful instance could be named after a trial of more than half a century.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COTTON AND SILK CULTURE.

Mr. Barbour argued the case fully and ably, but when he compared the success of silk making to our cotton manufactures he seemed not to be aware that cotton cloth is made almost wholly by machinery, which is quite as cheap here as in Europe; while *all branches* of the silk business must be carried on *by hand labor*. High prices for labor have therefore but little effect on the cotton, or even the woollen business; while they must be all important in operations which require human fingers. This is the *sole* reason why flax cannot be manufactured here as well as in Ireland and in France; and we find linen goods still maintaining the old standing prices.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Mr. P. thought it a curious fact that the excess of our imports over our exports should so nearly equal the debts now due from us to Europe. But is not this always the case in all regular trade? If we purchase more than we sell we are necessarily *indebted* for the balance.—When we sell more than we purchase a balance in cash is due to us. But in our trade with Europe the *cash* balance is usually against us; and it is common to say the balance of trade is against us. This "balance of trade," however, should never imply that *the balance of profit* is against us. A farmer may be growing rich while he is purchasing more lands or stock than the present products yield him in cash. Another may be growing poor while "the balance of trade" is constantly in his favor—he has but to sell off more than he purchases to get the desired balance.

It is just so with nations, and it is the most natural thing in the world for a new country to be indebted to an old one full of capital. It would be a curiosity indeed to see a new country purchasing lands, making roads, increasing all its facilities for future business, at the same time creating a *cash balance* in its dealings with old countries where capital is plenty! [illegible] can at once create a balance against England [illegible] cash if we will consent to sell there but a small [illegible]tion of our real estate, or of our fixtures which we have erected to facilitate business. But we can do be[illegible]—and when we shall raise silk enough to supply [illegible] home market we shall still find the cash balance [illegible] us. We shall continue to buy more than we [illegible] sell. Our merchants will continue to be ind[illegible] there as long as they shall find it profitable—and will be profitable while capital is more plenty th[illegible]an in this country.

Treatment of Horses.

The horse is so useful a servant that we can afford to bestow some attention on his wants as well as on his capacities and [illegible]ers.

No animal has been [illegible] abused than he, as none are more spirited and [illegible]; and it is too often his fate to die in the cause [illegible] his master. Ill treatment is often experienced [illegible]ough passion or carelessness, and sometimes th[illegible]gh ignorance of the proper mode of feeding and driving. It is a good rule to consult one's [illegible] feelings when we hesitate what treatment [illegible] be proper for our horses, and no man will be[illegible]ely to injure his beast when he makes his case his own.

Farm horses that are never driven rapidly require far less attention than those which are urged to the top of their speed; and [illegible] which are never driven faster than a walk [illegible] and be useful for a third longer term th[illegible] horses used in chaises and coaches. It is fast [illegible]ing and high feeding that shortens the days of [illegible] horse's usefulness; and six years of high [illegible]ing and rapid driving are sufficient, in general [illegible] render a horse unfit for very active service.

High keeping is essential wh[illegible]reat service is required, but great care is nece[illegible] in dealing out the food. Much difference o[illegible]nion exists among drivers as to the best mode [illegible]eeding and of watering, and it was an old rule [illegible]er to let a horse drink when he is warm; but [illegible] now generally disregarded, and horses are [illegible] to drink little and often while in the harn[illegible]d when they are to stop but for a few mo[illegible]. In regard to the kind of water proper for [illegible], it has been supposed that puddle water, or [illegible] as has much earth and mud mixed with it is [illegible]er than any that comes pure from the brook; [illegible] this is not a very philosophical rule, as pu[illegible]ater is known to be less injurious to a heal[illegible]animal than any which has foreign ingredients. Puddle water therefore can be no better [illegible] pure water unless it is because it is usually [illegible]er; and horses generally know enough to [illegible] this on that account.

Though horses are often injured or [illegible] by being suffered to drink too much [illegible] when they are warm, a much greater n[illegible] have been ruined by giving grain at improp[illegible]. It has very generally been supposed [illegible] fed with gra[illegible] drive. What reason then for supp[illegible] they have ever suffered from this cause.

It is violent exercise immediate[illegible] eating that ruins horses and causes distre[illegible] animals that are put to it. And though eve[illegible] ection knows violent exercise, un[illegible]y after eating, causes pain in his own stom[illegible] many will give horses the most solid foo[illegible] before commencing the labors of the day. [illegible]rners in the vicinity of Boston formerly [illegible] that meal and water should be given to [illegible] stopping for a few moments to take br[illegible] it was not till many of these animals drop[illegible] the service, that the practice was discon[illegible]. On opening the stomachs of these horses th[illegible] found in hard cakes undigested. Viole[illegible] probably prevented the proper action of t[illegible] juice on the food. Such exercise migh[illegible] absorption of these juices and rob the a[illegible] its great means of disposing of its load.

Men of sound understanding on subject[illegible]eral, conduct most foolishly in regard to their horses while on journies—we hear [illegible]der grain to be given just before starting [illegible] morning, instead of giving the heartiest p[illegible] their food at night when they would have [illegible] lie down to be *comforted* instead of *torme*[illegible] the rich repast. This is done by *practis*[illegible]ellers; and they fancy they have managed [illegible] to get as much as possible of the taverner's [illegible] into the horse's stomach before he is all[illegible] taste of what is more nutritious. They [illegible] like the foreigner who would not inform the [illegible] lord that he had found a chicken in one of the [illegible] set on the table for his breakfast, for fear th[illegible] greater price would be charged for what he [illegible]sidered an unusually rich repast.

Men who give their horses no grain, excep[illegible] extraordinary occasions, will administer a [illegible] of it just before starting for a day's ride. T[illegible] would not give it on the night preceding les[illegible] its virtues should evaporate before day li[illegible]. Such practices ought to be ridiculed if we can reason people out of them.

In former years we have travelled through [illegible] country and tried various methods of feeding, [illegible] have come to the conclusion that the best [illegible] heartiest food should be given at night; and [illegible] should be very soon after the horse is put in [illegible] stable. He will then soon eat enough to sa[illegible] his appetite and will have time to lie down [illegible] rest—his food will serve during the whole of [illegible] day, and he will need but little baiting till he stops again at night.

This will be found a more economical practice than to bait three or four times in the twenty-four hours. You buy your grain by wholesale; that is, you buy *half a bushel* of oats for the night, and the taverner will seldom charge more than fifty cents—double the first cost of the oats. Now if you keep your horse on hay and let him have but half a peck of oats you must pay quite as much as for half a bushel. We do not say that oats are always the best food for a horse, but they are the most convenient article you can generally find at public houses. If oats cannot be had, a peck of corn may be given at night without injury, provided your horse has been used to grain, and the price of this will equal the price of half a bushel of oats.

This will be found the best mode of feeding even when you can find the best of hay at public houses; for your horse will be all ready to start in the morning—he has had his breakfast the night preceding, and if he has stood a whole hour in the morning without eating, he will be a better traveller for it through the day.

But good hay is not always to be found at public houses; and though it may be considered merchantable, horses often smell of it with suspicion, and wish themselves at home. You can scarcely expect to find the sweetest hay at taverns, when that which is inferior will bring quite as high a price, and no farmer ever sells his very best hay. Your principal reliance must therefore be placed on grain if you would have your horse perform well. [Maine Cultivator.

SALT MINE. A valuable bed of salt was recently discovered in boring for water, in that portion of Virginia which lies between Clinch mountain and the Blue Ridge, near the East Tennessee line. The upper surface of the stratum at the point of boring, is about fifty feet below the surface of the earth. From this point the bed extends downward 150 feet to a mass of gypsum on [illegible] it rests. [Knoxville Register.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Rustic Musings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PLOUGHMAN:

It will be admitted that mental labor is superior to corporeal, yet without the latter, all our projects and speculations would be of little use. The Creator formed our bodies for the performance of such necessary exercises, as will enable us to obtain our livelihood, continue us in health, spirits and cheerfulness, and He made the earth the scene of our operations. 'What shall I do to be saved?' said a country loafer, as he stood lounging by one of those pests of New-England, a grog-shop. 'O, what shall I do to save my wife and little ones from starvation?' I answered 'go, take the mattock, and dig.' But he turned, and went away, and compunction was soon drowned in the revels of inebriety.

Hear the primeval sentence of JEHOVAH, after he had finished his mighty work, and created the heavens and the earth, the beasts, the fowls, and every kind of animal, and, lastly, the most singular and complicated of all, *Man* in dignity and consequence, and endowed him with power to keep this busy world in motion. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground.' It was a blessing, and not a curse. Where shall joy be found, if not in the hope of the farmer? 'First the blade, then the ear, and last the full ripe corn in the ear.' Thus, amid cheerful labor and the sweat of the brow, the husbandman watches the progress of his crop, until the day of gathering arrives. His garners are now full, and plenty is to be found around him. He is troubled with no longings, which cannot be satisfied, and stands the truly independent lord of the soil!

Should any one *now* ask the question—'what shall I engage in, as an occupation, that may not only afford me a living, but also secure me something against a time of need?' This should be my answer again,—'go and dig!' And if the enquiry further were, 'what business can I engage in that may not degrade me, but be considered honorable, respectable, as well as profitable?' Once more I answer the dissatisfied querist,—'dig' sir, 'dig;' go forth into the fields, follow the plough. See where 'horror comes, a pilgrim gray,' one that has, from his youth up, followed the occupation of a farmer, ever respected, happy and independent. Alas! how many thousands there are who from a foolish pride, indolence, or distaste for agricultural pursuits, like the unjust steward, say within themselves, 'what shall I do?' I cannot dig; to beg I am ashamed.' So, like him too, they go to speculating, and twist and turn all ways, trying a variety of projects, that they may live without labor. What country swarms with a greater number of this character than ours? These glove gentlemen may be seen wheresoever we turn our eyes. They are well known among the tailors, the livery-stable keepers, and at the hotels they may be found in scores.

CUI.

MR PLOUGHMAN: Sir—I see by your reply to 'H. L. B.' in your paper for January 29, that there is no trouble about making *hemlock* trees live and do [illegible] whatever. I would recommend to H. L. B. the hacmetac and fir as being the most ornamental of any named in her query, or your reply.

Hastily, &c. UP EAST.

☞ When summer comes if 'Up East' will but do, as Pad said the owner must who wanted him to dig an acre of *praters* in a day, 'bring 'em along here' we will try to satisfy him that hemlocks may be safely transplanted. H. L. B. says she likes a variety and should not be satisfied with hacmetac and fir trees. Would 'Up East' reject the native white pine when selecting evergreens to shelter his house and barns from the north winds? She says she likes the pine, 'The evergreen pine,' and a naturalist would be puzzled to prove that the white pine is not as handsome as the fir tree.

[Editor.

VIRGINIA FARMING.

Leaving the river, and travelling nearly south, I passed through extensive timber forests on bottom lands, which when cleared, prove of the best quality. On my way lay a plantation belonging to a nephew of Col. Taliaferro, the present member of Congress, but now occupied by a Mr. Brown. On this plantation seven thousand bushels of corn and seven hundred bushels of wheat have been raised this season. A few miles father south I tarried for three days on one of the plantations of Dr. — Murphy, a gentleman of much agricultural as well as medicinal skill, possessing vast landed estates, and who has set an example which is already working a revolution in the modes of husbandry in the section of country in which he resides. As the land is generally flat, and consequently wet, he is ditching round large tracts of land, fencing, manuring and ploughing, and [illegible]ing to bring them back to vegetable life, [illegible]termided no longer to act upon the principle which always *takes* but never *gives*. What [illegible] he has a fine barn and granary, a [illegible]ndsomely laid out and well tended, and [illegible]chard. The house, a neat cottage, over[illegible] by lofty locusts, and standing nearly in [illegible] a field of corn containing one hundred acres, has a most quiet and inviting [illegible] From this point, fields beyond fields [illegible]ight.

"[illegible] the circling eye can shoot around, [illegible]led tossing in a flood of corn."

[illegible]ter I conversed with in the region [illegible] the conviction that their system of [illegible]rong; that they attempt to cultivate [illegible] their lands are rapidly becoming [illegible]ly become impoverished, and that [illegible]nderstand the method of renovating [illegible]t each succeeding year brings less [illegible] their present practice.

[illegible] WATER. The ladies who use Cologne can make it very cheap as follows:

[illegible] lavender,	20	drops,
lemon,	20	"
cinnamon,	3	"
bergamot,	20	"
rosemary,	100	"
cloves,	2	"
[illegible] of musk,	6	"
[illegible]	½	pint.

[illegible]dients together, and add the al-[illegible]ine. Keep it well corked.

[illegible]TENTION. In farming as in every [illegible] attention and strict superintendence [illegible]ipal, are essential to success. [illegible] the manager may be, it is absolutely [illegible] his employer should look [illegible]rest, and see that the labor on [illegible] with fidelity and care, for [illegible] incontrovertible, than that [illegible]om its contagious nature, will [illegible] the part of those under him. [illegible]y that he should be able, [illegible] directions: it is equally im[illegible] they are faith[illegible]

MECHANIC ARTS.

[For the Ploughman.]

Recipe for making Soap.

MR. BUCKMINSTER: I am not quite satisfied with your explanation and recipe for making soft soap This article is a compound of Potash and Tallow or Grease, which union is formed in conformity with the Laws of Chemical affinity, and in different proportions. Whenever they are brought together in these proportions so that their respective particles come into uniform contact, unless some counteracting substance is mingled with them, the union is inevitable, and its result good soap. In order that these particles may be brought into complete and uniform contact, agitation with water is necessary.

The quantity of water required, depends on the quality of Soap you wish to produce. A barrel of soap may be three-fourths water. With this quantity and the proper proportions of Potash and Grease, it will be very good Soap. It is however more commonly seven-eighths water, and sometimes reduced much more, and then, of course, it is very inferior in quality, not that it will not do its office, and do it as well, but it does less. If this process be so simple and its result so inevitable, your correspondent wishes to know why any person who attempts it has "bad luck" and fails. There are several causes of this. A very common one is that either the Potash or Grease is in excess.

The former ought always to be so, to some extent, to make the soap effective for cleansing whatever it may be applied to. That part of the Potash which is in excess is always ready to combine with any substance which is brought into contact with it, for which it has an affinity. For animal fat of all kinds this affinity is very strong, and more or less so for all kinds of animal matter, as washwomen, who have used that which has too much uncombined Potash, have often found out by its effect upon their hands. Cloth made of wool or part wool will be ruined by it—the affinity of Potash and wool being such, that a very good soft soap can be made of them.

On the other hand, if the grease is in excess the Soap is good for nothing; the Alkali in the compound being already surcharged with grease, has no power for removing dirt, stains, &c.—while the uncombined grease defiles whatever it is applied to. As before remarked, for the ordinary purposes, for which this kind of soap is wanted, the Potash should be in excess. If it is too much so, however, the soap as the saying is, "will not come"—nor will it if the grease is so in the slightest degree. If either of these causes are operating to prevent its "coming," the best way to ascertain which, is by touching the soap to the tongue. If the potash predominates to an extent sufficient to prevent the Soap from coming into work, its effect upon that organ will be rather severe. If the potash is not felt at all, more lie must be added. But, as I have before intimated, there are other causes of failure beside these two. A very small portion of common, or any other kind of salt, or of any kind of acid, will prevent the combination desired. The former unites with the water, forms a [illegible] is enough of it to leave the clear grease at the top.

There is generally some salt in family grease unless it has been boiled upon water. Sulphate of lime or magnesia is in some wells so abundant as to render it impossible to make good soft soap with the water. The sulphuric acid of these substances having a stronger affinity for potash than for these, leaves the latter, unites with the former, and forms a salt called sulphate of potash, which being dissolved in the water forms a brine and settles to the bottom.

Again, Carbonic acid (a gas) which is constantly floating in the air has a strong affinity for potash, and when united with it forms a salt (pearl-ash) which will prevent soft soap from "coming." This union is constantly going on with the potash, even before it is leached from the ashes, so that if they are very old, so much of this kind of salt is formed that unless it is in some way removed, soap cannot be made of the lie. For the same reason old pot ash which is on the outside of the lump where the air has come into contact with it, will be pretty sure to disappoint the expectation of the Soap maker. This difficulty which always occurs to a greater or less extent must be removed, and for this purpose (not as you seem to intimate for "its strength") lime is used, it having a stronger affinity for carbonic acid than potash has. Consequently when they are brought into contact, the acid leaves the potash—combines with the lime and forms an insoluble substance called carbonate of lime, and is simply pulverised limestone. There are other difficulties in the way of making this kind of soap in Boston and vicinity. Coal ashes produce no potash The same is the fact with turf or peat ashes Nor have the ashes of rotten and decayed wood any of this substance in them, while that which has been soaked in sea water has a portion of salt among its ashes.

One word by the way of a recipe or process in conformity with these facts.

In preparing the ashes for leaching about one peck of unslaked lime, after being slaked and completely pulverized, should be mingled and equally mixed with three bushels of good ashes, dampened enough to prevent dust from rising. In this way, as you will perceive, the lime and potash come into close contact with each other, as soon as the latter is drawn from the ashes by the water which is applied for leaching them, and therefore the acid has the best possible opportunity for coming in contact and uniting with it. Lime placed at the bottom of the leach, by itself alone and unmixed with the ashes, will do the lie a great deal of good by attracting much of its acid, as it passes through, though much less than when mingled with the ashes throughout equally. Placing it upon the top of the leach is almost useless. Water can dissolve only about 1-500 part of its weight of lime and only that lime which is dissolved while the leaching water is passing through it, comes at all into contact with the potash. To put lime into the soap is much worse than useless.

Nor am I quite satisfied with your leach tub. It should be perfectly tight, with but one hole in the bottom for drawing off the lie and that as carefully stopped as your cider barrel until your lie is fit to draw off. A board with a dozen inch holes bored through it, resting upon bricks edgewise and covered half an inch thick with shavings makes a good bottom for a leach tub.

The ashes when put in should be crowded and trodden completely together, leaving about three inches of space at the top of the tub for receiving the water.

After filling in water until the ashes will take no more, it should be permitted to stand 4 or 5 hours to allow the lime an opportunity for combining with the carbonic acid. The lie is then to be drawn off, and so much of it as is under the false bottom, or between that and the ashes, should be again put upon the top of the leach, that by a second passage through the leach it may be made perfectly caustic.

Your mode of testing the strength of the lie is as good as any unless an instrument called an alkalimeter is at hand. Lie thus made, if not too strong or too weak, will be certain to combine with the [illegible] the mixture is warm enough to [illegible]derately stirred, [illegible] pounds of such grease you may be sure of an excellent barrel of soap.

SOAP BOILER.

Newton, Feb. 2. 1842.

☞ If we are not greatly mistaken the above is from the pen of one who has the largest factory for soap making in the county of Middlesex. He must be more familiar with the business than we can pretend to be, and his recipe is entitled to confidence.

To us at least there appears no error. Good grease and good lie, mixed in due proportion, will inevitably produce good soap. Failures most usually occur with poor lie; and good lie should never be fully saturated with grease; if it is so it can take no more, and the soap would serve to infuse grease into clothing rather than to draw it out of the same. It is prudent to use lime in all cases and this practice is now very general.

BLACK THE WORST COLOR FOR PAINTING WOOD WORK IN THE OPEN AIR. There is nothing that will prove this evil more than by observing the black streaks of a ship after being in a tropical climate for any length of time. It will be found that the wood round the fastenings is in a state of decay, while the white work is as sound as ever; the planks that are painted black will be found split in all directions, while the frequent necessity of caulking a ship in that situation likewise adds to the common destruction; and I am fully persuaded that a piece of wood painted white will be preserved from perishing as long again, if exposed to the weather, as a similar piece painted black, especially in a tropical climate. I have heard many men of considerable experience say, that black is good for nothing on wood, as it possesses no body to exclude the weather. This is indeed partly the case, but a far greater evil than this attends the use of black paint, which ought entirely to exclude its use on any work out of doors, viz. its property of absorbing heat. A black unpolished surface is the greatest absorber and radiator of heat known; while a white surface, on the other hand, is a bad absorber and radiator of the same; consequently, black paint is less preservative of wood than white. Wood having a black surface will imbibe considerable more heat in the same temperature of climate than if that surface were white; from which circumstance we may easily conclude that the pores of wood of any nature will have a tendency to expand and rend in all directions, when exposed under such circumstances; the water of course being admitted, causes a gradual and progressive decay, which must be imperceptibly increasing from every change of weather. The remedy to so great an evil is particularly simple, viz. by using white instead of black paint, which not only forms a better surface, but is a preservative to the action of heat, and is more impervious to the moisture. The saving of expense would also be immense; and I am convinced that men of practical experience will bear me out in my assertion. [illegible]

[illegible] Chief of the Engineers [illegible] the art of [illegible]

"An iron gun is occasionally produced, which almost defies the power of gunpowder to break it, while the very next fruits of the same metal, the same fire, and the same hands, will fly to pieces on the first trial. No circumstance can be conceived which would impart to the first gun a strength greater than belongs to the metal of which it was formed—it was, after all, an iron gun. We can, however, imagine many causes of an inferiority to exist in the second gun, not known to, or not under the control of the founder. The first gun is strong by accident, in spite of the ignorance of the founder; the second is weak because of his ignorance. And this is the actual state of the art.

"While this state continues, the government will of course order very heavy guns. And as the profit of the founder is greater as the gun is heavier, his interest is adverse to a reduction of weight—to that improvement in the art on which so immense a saving to the government depends.

"Owing, not to weakness of iron, but to the uncertain strength of iron guns, the field train (required to be light) is now made of brass in most services, at a cost four or five times greater than iron. And an occasional fortunate casting shows that the dimensions of our iron guns are much greater than in a more perfect state of the art would be necessary."

We were shown a few days since by Dr. George P. Rex, of Greenville, an instrument recently invented, and procured by him from Philadelphia, for operating on the Tonsils. The Tonsils are two glands situated in the throat, one on each side of the palate; and from repeated inflammations, or attacks of quinsy, they frequently become permanently enlarged, so as nearly to close the throat—producing difficulty of swallowing and breathing. In persons affected in this way, a severe "cold" generally produces greater enlargement, and sometimes almost suffocation. The usual, and, we believe, the only remedy, is to have them removed; and with the instrument referred to above, we are assured by Dr. Rex, they can be taken off in a very few seconds, and without the least danger, or much pain. The Doctor informs us that, on Thursday last, he removed the Tonsils from a daughter of Austin Gray, of Amwell, in a very short time, and with not the least difficulty. They were near the size of walnuts.

We make this statement in order that persons thus afflicted may know how and where to procure a remedy; as it is generally thought the operation cannot be performed except by the distinguished surgeons in our large cities. Patients, by applying to Dr. Rex, can be operated upon at home, without the expense and inconvenience of going to the city. [Hunterdon N. J. Gazette.

We are informed that the Rotary Knitting Loom of which mention was made in our paper some time since, is soon to be in readiness for operation. The inventor informs us that a good knitter, with two or three ordinary assistants, with a section of these looms, will turn out about 1000 pair of stockings or gloves per day. The machine may be operated by a large dog or any other simple power, and the cost will not exceed $300. This, if successful, of which there can be no doubt, will introduce a new era in the business of manufacturing hosiery, and will probably ensure a successful competition with foreign countries in this important branch of domestic industry. We hope that the worthy inventor will receive, as he will surely merit, a liberal reward for his important and valuable invention. [Springfield Gazette.

TO WASH MERINOS, BOMBAZINES AND CHALLYS. Take out all gathers and plaits. Free the article from dust. Make a suds of warm (not hot) water and white soap, adding a spoonful of ox-gall. Then wash in a weaker suds, adding for dark things a handful of salt, and for light things a tea-spoonful of oil of vitriol. Do not wring but fold and press the water out on the table, catching it in a tub beneath. When nearly dry roll in a damp towel and let it lie an hour. Iron on the wrong side. Do not let them remain damp very long. For black bombazines, put in lie instead of ox-gall.

A train came into Philadelphia on the Reading [illegible] two since, bringing upward of [illegible] flour and grain.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN,

AND

YANKEE FARMER.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 12, 1842.

Lynn Manufacturers.

The Shoe and Leather Manufacturers of Lynn are taking efficient measures to have their interest fairly represented in the adjustment of the New Tariff. At a meeting on Saturday evening last, a series of appropriate resolutions was passed, and among them one recommending that a State Convention be immediately called, to be composed of delegates representing every section of the Commonwealth interested in the Shoe and Leather business, to take as early measures as possible for relief, by memorializing Congress for the necessary protection, and forwarding to our Representatives such information as may enable them to support the justice of their claim. And they farther most earnestly invite their brethren in other towns of the State, to call meetings for that purpose forthwith, pledging themselves to co-operate with them in any honorable arrangement that will have a tendency to protect their industry, and save their trade from utter ruin.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday evening Feb. 19. Isaiah Breed was chairman, and Gustavus Attwill, Secretary.

It seems that there are upwards of 40,000 of the people of Massachusetts, more or less engaged in the Shoe and Leather Manufacturing business.—[Salem Gazette.

☞ The Shoe and Leather Manufacturing business in this State are not so fully appreciated by the great body of our people as they ought to be. A great proportion of our farmers, having but little to do on the farm in the winter season, turn to the shop to furnish employment. This is highly commendable and thousands are here earned in those leisure months which might otherwise be spent in idleness or in dissipation, unfitting the system for a succeeding summer's campaign.

The good people of Lynn therefore are not the only citizens who would be driven from their benches and their living by the free admission of shoes and boots *from* France and England, and we hope no class of citizens will be so madly absurd as to entertain the idea.

Politicians will make a handle of almost any thing to gain power or to sustain it, and the cry of "free trade" is occasionally rung in our ears; but vast majorities in the New England states, when the question shall be fairly presented, will be opposed to the free admission of foreign goods so long as Europe pursues its narrow system and asks of other nations what it will not grant in return.

We would not be understood as the advocate of high duties, and it has ever been our opinion that the Tariff of 1828 was too high; but there is danger of error in the other extreme, and it is the duty of every farmer to examine this subject, and to determine for himself whether his condition could be improved by the destruction of any class of artists who are now his best customers.

All men of reflection admit that we import too much already—that we buy from abroad more than we can readily pay for; and it requires no astonishing powers of calculation to prove that low duties encourage excessive importations.

Our farmers are not so stupid as to be insensible to the great importance of manufacturing villages in affording a handy [illegible] duce—and though we [illegible] hear the [illegible] say, that all would be well if all were farmers, our plain reasoners and our plain dealers are aware that if all were farmers there would be but few purchasers of farm produce.

☞ Our early patrons will oblige us by looking at our terms on our first page.

Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion. The first article of the February number, *American Sculptors in Italy* No. 2, is by Edward Everett—it needs no farther praise. The poetry by J. R. Lowell is not exactly to our mind. The lines on "*Olden Memories*" and "*Autumnal Musing*" are passable. "*Eras in Woman's Life*" is well translated and full of incident but the story is too uniform—we should like more feeling and calculation; but many will read it with interest. The article on *Madame de Lavigne*, by A. H. Everett, is excellent. The No. closes with a piece of music by Geo. J. Webb.

The *embellishments alone* are worth more than the cost of the magazine. There are two fine steel engravings—"The Bride" and "Brussels Chamber of Representatives," besides a fine plate of the "Paris Fashions." Published monthly by Bradbury, Soden & Co. 10 School Street.

☞ The February number of the "Law Reporter" contains "remarkable trials," "recent American decisions," "digest of American cases," "intelligence and miscellany," a monthly list of insolvents and much valuable information. Published by Bradbury, Soden & Co., 10, School St.

☞ We have received the plate number of the "New York Mirror" for February. "The Escape" is a fine engraving on steel and the articles are interesting as usual. Published by D. Fanshaw, 148, Nassau St.—Gen. Geo. P. Morris, Editor.

"Social Monitor and Orphan's Advocate" is the title of a neat little quarto edited by Misses E. C. & A. Fellows. It advocates Social Improvement, Domestic Education, &c.

☞ We have received the first number of a new paper called "Franklin Mechanic," edited by S. R. Hart, Esq.

☞ The Mass. Register for 1842 is just published by James Loring 132, Washington st. See advertisement.

We learn from the Albany Atlas that a "perfect deluge" of rain fell in that vicinity on Thursday and Friday week. The consequence has been one of the most disastrous freshets, sweeping away the rail road tracks, mills and bridges, and inundating sections heretofore rarely touched by the highest freshet.

The Bridge across the Mohawk at Amsterdam was destroyed. Many miles of the track of the Schenectady railroad are under water. On the Normanskill, the new bridge has been carried away together with Smith's mills, the bulkhead, race, plaster mill, and saw mill—damage $6,000.

Two men, in a boat below the bridge, who had been hunting muskrats, were near losing their lives. The ice coming suddenly upon them, forced their boat against a tree and smashed it—They clambered into the tree, and were obliged to remain there all night surrounded by the rushing waters.

SOUTHERN SUPREMACY VS. THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

The agony is past and J. Q. Adams is not to be hanged for High Treason or for Perjury. He has manfully met his accusers and forced them to lay their Bill of Indictment on the table; *they* should now skulk *under it*, and not be heard again to the end of the session.

After spending several days in this Quixotic scheme the House grew sick and at length voted, 106 to 93, to lay the bill on the table.

Mr Adams then announced that he had two more similar petitions in his pocket—one from New York and one from Pennsylvania.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

In the Senate, on postponing the Bankrupt Law, Mr Tallmadge spoke of Mr Benton as voting for measures which caused distress and not feeling for those who suffered, &c.

Mr Benton. It is false. It is false.

The Senator was called to order.

A resolution was offered by Mr Mangum, to inquire what measures should be taken as to a Senator's using opprobrious, insulting language to another.

An excited debate took place and the subject was dropped for the present.

In the House, Mr. Fessenden said he should soon introduce a resolution rescinding the 21st rule.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union—and some bills were acted on relating to appropriations for pensions, diplomatic expenses, &c.

Escape. A correspondent of the N. York Herald at Tallahassee writes that a young man of respectable family was a few days since arrested for a murder committed at Jacksonville, East Florida, one year since, and confined in the jail at Tallahassee, from which he would have been removed to East Florida, to be tried, with almost a certainty of acquittal. One evening he was visited by his mother, who in the absence of the jailer managed to dress the son in her own clothes, who went out past the unsuspecting turnkey, sobbing as in deep grief. The mother took to his bed, while he took a swift horse in waiting, that took him beyond the reach of pursuit before the trick was discovered.

Murder. It is stated in the Baltimore American that a young man named William Maul in Jefferson Co., Va., was met a few days since by a person named Smith Crane, who in an angry tone told him he wished to speak with him. Maul replied that he did not know him, and wished no conversation with him; whereupon Crane drew a pistol, knocked Maul down and shot him, the ball passing through his body. He lived but a few moments.—The murderer was arrested, but was rescued, while on his way to jail, by a band of desperadoes.

Burglary. The New York Sun Office was entered on Saturday night, and some coppers and 100 copies of Colt's trial were taken. A news-boy, Owen McGlorin, was arrested when he acknowledged the theft, and that he had been sent four times to the House of Refuge. The Sun wonders where its private watchman was.

Loss of the Mail. The Chicago Democrat [illegible] has occurred. On the night of [illegible] to cross the [illegible] in the [illegible] mail, baggage, four horses [illegible] the four persons on board, who were saved.

☞ The Grocers of this city seem not disposed to attend the "auction sales" except in specified cases.—One of the objections made, is rather peculiar. They say "the prices of goods are thus made so public that it prevents their being sold at sufficient profit."

Deplorable. The Picayune says "an old maid yesterday sneezed 16 false teeth into her plate while at dinner. Colds are very vexatious things."

☞ A *true* story about *false* teeth is not *often* told, Mr. Pic.—We have no disposition to *pick* any flaws—in stories—or in teeth.

State Legislature. Yesterday the Senate was engaged on a Bill to repeal the Insolvent law of the state.

The House was uttering pro's and cons on two sides of a Bill to grant a sum of money to Williams College.

☞ Shadrach Howard, the colored man who lately caused the disturbance in the cars between Taunton and New Bedford, has been examined on a charge of assault and battery, in Taunton. He was bound over to take his trial in March.

☞ It is reported that some of "Crescent City" folks have such *kinky* tresses that if they cut the tiestring, their hair *curls their heads off*. This is worse than the little dog's tail, that curled so badly it lifted his hind legs off the ground!

Absence of Mind. The Barnstable Patriot says a man took off his coat to show a terrible wound in his arm.—Not being able to find it, he said, "oh! I recollect—'*twas brother Bill's arm.*"

☞ On Wednesday evening Rev. J. I. T. Coolidge was ordained as pastor of the Purchase Street Church. An excellent sermon was delivered on the occasion by Rev. Mr. Gannett.

☞ Horror.—On our first page, last section of "Cui," *horror* is misprinted for *honor*.—In last week's paper *too fat* was jostled into *toot*, in our comments on "Agricola."

☞ Hon. Rufus Choate has been nominated to supply the place of Judge Putnam, lately resigned in the Supreme Court.

☞ It is said the citizens of Concord have subscribed $48,000 to the stock of the contemplated railroad to Fitchburg.

☞ The Secretary of War says the number of Cadets at West Point is 240. The greatest number admissible is 260.

☞ Hon. W. Sprague has been chosen Senator from Rhode Island in the place of Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, deceased.

☞ The Legislature of Tennessee has concluded to terminate the session. No U. S. Senators have been elected.

☞ The Steamboat Telegraph has been from New York to Albany. This is unusually early.

Mrs. Abigail Folsom is expected to hold forth at Winchester Hall to-morrow morning.

☞ Nine raccoons were *caught* in the company of a skunk in Lexington, this week.

☞ The N. Y. Herald says the winter of 1817 was so warm that white pond lilies appeared in bloom in January.

☞ The fine farm of 90 acres, late the property of Matthew Metcalf, Esq. of Unionville is offered for sale. See advertisement.

FROM CHINA.

The Valparaiso, at New York, left Macao Oct. 15th.

The Canton Register says:

"It is becoming a singular speculation what will be the end of this beginning of war with China? Our own opinion is—that the Man chow dynasty should be overthrown, another placed on the throne, and China be thrown open to all the world—this end, we think, would be infinitely preferable than to possess any portion of its territory under the present dynasty."

All the news of interest seems to be embodied in the letter below:—

"*Macao, Oct 13th* 1841—The British expedition, on arrival from the East Coast, reports the chief part of the squadron, under command of the admiral, to be close to the Chusan Islands on the 21st ult., and we every day expect to hear of the capture of Ningpo and Chusan. One of the transports, with troops and coals, has been lost on the north end of Formosa—the troops, it is supposed, would get ashore.

The mate and one of the hands of a British smuggler were decoyed on shore near Chusan, and murdered by the Mandarins; in consequence of which, we are told, the crew of several of the smuggling vessels landed, and, with the assistance of the crew of H. M. steamer Phlegethon, burnt a village, and killed all the Chinese they could get at.

At Amoy, affairs remained quiet, and many of the inhabitants had returned there. No edicts have of late been received from Pekin." [New York Express.

Accounts from Macao say that Ningpo had been taken by the British, and that they had also destroyed one of the Bogue Forts which the Chinese were repairing.

The Chinese were removing the obstructions in the mouth of the river, and their behaviour to foreigners was entirely changed from their former arbitrary and dictatorial manner.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

Heavy and Exemplary Damages against a Railroad. After a discriminating charge by Judge Dewey, to the case of *Ostinelli vs. The Worcester Railroad Company*, the jury returned a verdict of $13,000 damages; to wit, two actions were submitted to them at once, as they depended entirely upon the same testimony. First, Signor Ostinelli sued for $10,000 for the loss of the services of his son, who has been rendered infirm and imbecile by the injury he received from the collision of the cars at Westborough; and, secondly, Signor O. sued for $15,000 additional, in behalf of his son, on the ground that he has, in all probability, been rendered incapable of supporting himself during his life. Of the $13,000, the jury gave $12,000 to the son, and $1,000 to the father. Signor Ostinelli came forward and made oath to appropriate the sum thus given to the son only to the son's use; and it was left to the Judge to decide how the money should be invested to the best advantage of the unfortunate lad. [Post.

Trial of a Schoolmaster. A schoolmaster by the name of Daniel Pearsons, who enjoys a high reputation for character and professional ability, was tried at Lynn, Mass., before Mr. Justice Lummus, of Lynn, for beating a boy by the name of Newell. The boy is well known as turbulent and disorderly, was disobedient, and when reproved, cursed and abused his master. The master tried to reason with him about his conduct, the boy threw off his jacket, made up to the master, and challenged him to fight. The master pushed him away with his open hand, and the boy seizing [illegible] by the neck, a scuffle ensued, in which the [illegible] not think the master [illegible] authority, and the punishment justifiable, dismissed the case, and the master was honorably acquitted. [Times.

The State Interest. The Harrisburg Intelligencer of Friday says:—"We learn from good authority that the Governor (who returned from the city on Wednesday) succeeded in obtaining nearly $400,000 from the Pennsylvania Bank, which together with $100,000 in possession of the State Treasurer, (who was also in the city,) was paid to the loan holders and their representatives; leaving $300,000 to be provided by the other banks, under a requisition from the Governor, which they are bound by the charters to answer. Thus the State interest will all be paid in a few days."

Taste. There is no accounting for taste as the following incident, which occurred at the Eastern Railroad Depot last week, exemplifies. A young gentleman of the abolitionist fraternity took his seat in the car appropriated to colored persons. Presently a negro looked in and seeing the intruder, went to the conductor and requested him to turn out the white man, as he preferred the society of people of his own hue. With some difficulty the young gentleman was induced to resign his place. [Telegraph.

Nominations. The Washington correspondent of the Express, says, the following nominations were sent to the Senate on Tuesday:

Washington Irving, of New York Minister to Spain.

Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, Minister to Mexico.

Wm. W. Blackford, of Virginia, Charge de Affaires to Bogota.

☞ Sheriff Sprague arrived in town, yesterday and despatched a force to arrest the Dowe, at Salisbury Plains, who have for some time past, fortified their house, and defied the ministers of the law to mortal combat. They returned with one of the [illegible] laws who was wounded in the last battle, and a [illegible]. The other brothers, it is supposed, have fled [illegible] into New Hampshire. [Newburyport Herald.

The truly elegant Meeting-House, just completed by our Universalist and Unitarian brethren in Hardwick, Mass., was dedicated to the worship of the one God and Father of all, on the 25th [illegible]. This house stands on the beautiful site from which the ancient Unitarian Church was lately removed. [illegible] contains sixty-four slips, and cost between [illegible] $6,000. [Trumpet.

Explosion. The steam tow boat China, [illegible] eock, at 9 o'clock this morning, while lying at the Screw Dock, had her boiler burst, her promenade deck and side houses were blown to pieces, and she received considerable other damage. The crew being forward at the time, no person was injured but the engineer. [N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Boz, the author of Pickwick, &c with his lady came up from Boston on Saturday, in the cars with Gov. Davis, and passed the Sabbath with him. The Governor introduced his *general* friends to his guest, Saturday evening, and his *particular* friends on Sunday evening. Boz left town on Monday morning in the cars for Springfield. [Worcester Palladium.

Swindler Arrested. Darwin Gil[illegible] ex-banker of Georgia, was arrested in New [illegible] on the 22d January, at the instance of B[illegible] Harkney, exchange brokers, for negotiating [illegible] them what they supposed to be a forged [illegible] of deposite for $5,250, on the Bank of Tr[illegible].

One of the most remarkable petitions [illegible] been sent to Congress lately, was from [illegible] *Virginia*, praying for the abolition of [illegible] the District of Columbia. The petition [illegible] from the northern portion of the state [illegible] very scarcely exists. [Providence Jo[illegible]

James Rice, a Revolutionary [illegible] cently in Hamilton county, [illegible] 116 years and 7 months [illegible]

MASS. LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

In the House, Mr Gibbens filled the chair with courtesy and ability, the Speaker being unable, as he has been for some days past, to attend to its more active duties, a large amount of private and preliminary documents were acted [illegible].

After the undebateable matters had been gone through, a debate sprung up on a resolves with reference to the State map, an attempt being made to bind the House to its profession of economy by making the members pay for the copies furnished to them the cost of printing and mounting, but the House refused to take this step, 58 to 84.

A proposition was made to strike out the resolve which gives a copy to each member, but the House refused 50 to 69.

Monday, Feb. 7.

After the presentation of petitions, the Orders of the Day were taken up, and a debate arose on the distribution of the State Map. Mr. Walley withdrew his motion for amending, by striking out the grant of a copy to each incorporated literary institution, and fifty copies to be distributed by the Governor.

Mr. Thomas of Weymouth, then moved to amend, by asserting a provision for giving a copy of the map to each school district in the State. At first this excited general amusement, but it soon gained favor, and passed. As this amendment changed the character of the resolutions, they were recommitted to the Committee on Education.

Some debate afterwards sprung up on a bill to amend the law relating to the trustee process—This bill is to repeal the law permitting the process to be brought before justices of the peace.

Mr. Park of this city, supported the existing law. Messrs Thomas of Worcester, Sawyer of Charlestown, Huntington of Northampton, Hinckley of Barnstable, supported the new bill. The House passed the bill.

A letter was received from the Speaker, stating that he should be absent, for a time to attend to the duties of the office.

Tuesday, Feb. 8.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Howland of Dartmouth, the monitor of the fourth division, called the House to order, and Mr. Cobbing the Clerk, presided during the preliminary process.

At 1-2 past 10 o'clock, the hour assigned the House proceeded to the choice of a Speaker pro tem.

The whole number of votes was	242

Mr. Walley had 118; Mr Adams 52; Mr. Ward, of Salem, 33; Mr. Huntington 19, and there were scattering; there was no choice.

On the second ballot, the whole number of votes was

was	256
Necessary to a choice,	129
Mr Walley had	174

Mr. Adams had 46; Mr. Ward of Salem, 39; Mr. Thomas of Charlestown, 11; and the other votes were scattering among several of the candidates. After this a considerable time was spent in the [illegible] of a minority report of the Committee on [illegible], with respect to the U. S. Distribution. The minority report that the State's share of the distribution ought not to be received; but that if it were it should be distributed among the cities and towns.

Wednesday, Feb. 9.

In the House, several reports were received; the one ordered some days since that its committee should report yesterday, or show the cause for not doing so. Almost all the business of the session now passed the preliminary stages.

The House took up the orders of the day, the article being on the resolves with reference to Mr. Daniel Hammond's claim on an Eastern bargain. The question pending was Mr. [illegible] motion to recommit and report the facts. [illegible] question was taken on the several amendments, of which were thrown out, and the re[illegible] [illegible] on Tuesday, proposing to Mr. [illegible] an amendment [illegible] not yet due, on the land, but [illegible] the money he has paid.

Mr. H[illegible], voted against this amendment. [illegible] that the House would not pay the [illegible] proposed reconsideration. The [illegible] commitment of the subject to the [illegible] claims, with directions to summon the Attorney General to appear before them in behalf of the [illegible].

A debate on the bill giving power to insurance companies to invest in railroad stock, which are mortgaged to greater extent than one quarter of their capital stock, and in the W. Stockbridge stock of the city of Albany. The latter clause struck out, and the bill then passed, to a third reading.

The [illegible] on repairs of the State House was [illegible] on.

A [illegible] sprung up on the resolve granting $15,[illegible] Williams College.

[illegible] of the Cincinnati and Lexington Mail. We learn from the Cincinnati Republican [illegible], that the Mail from Lexington to C[illegible] was robbed at Florence, Ky by the P[illegible] at that place, Wm. Hunter. He went [illegible] on Monday last, and called at the office [illegible] Hewson & Co. to exchange his money, [illegible] consisted of between 500 and 8900 in notes [illegible] Bank of Indiana, principally 5's. From [illegible] measures of certain private marks on the [illegible] Hewson was satisfied they had been stolen [illegible] the Mail, and immediately took Hunter [illegible] Mayor. After a short examination he [illegible] a private room with Mr. Hewson, and [illegible] the theft. The Mayor held him to bail [illegible] sum of $2000, in default of which he was [illegible]. Mr. Hunter keeps a tavern at Florence, [illegible] to borne a good character, and was to [illegible] married to a young lady in that place [illegible].

The Lost President. It is supposed from [illegible] following extract from the log book of the brig [illegible], Captain James Moult, of Baltimore, that [illegible] of this long lost steamer has at last been [illegible] 21, 11 A. M lat. 40 21 N, long. 39 16 W, [illegible] York for Smyrna, passed a large piece of [illegible] sixty feet long—thirty to forty wide, and [illegible] like the broadside of a steamboat. It appeared to be part of the main channels, having dead-eyes, with turned mouldings and long [illegible] stripe. Her hulk was black, with a broad streak, and large painted black ports. There [illegible] bight of a hawser over a piece of wood, apparently part of the guards."

Mails. No southern mail was received [illegible] Saturday. The navigation of the Sound [illegible] broken in upon by the bad weather of Friday [illegible] Friday night, and the steamboats of both the [illegible]ton and Norwich lines failed to reach New [illegible] in season to return on Friday or Saturday. [illegible] passengers which left here on Saturday for [illegible] York via Norwich, found no boat to receive [illegible] on their arrival at the latter place, and returned to the city early last evening. The train [illegible] at Worcester and took on board the two [illegible] mails due yesterday and the day before, [illegible] had reached there after the only train which [illegible] Worcester on Sunday had started for Boston. [Boston Courier.

[illegible] little daughter of Mr. John Underwood was [illegible] so badly on Sunday afternoon that it died yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. It was left, by its [illegible], in a room in which was an air-tight stove, [illegible] she filled with shavings from a basket, and [illegible] lighted them with a match. The shavings remaining in the basket also took fire, which communicated to her clothing. [Advertiser.

[illegible] man, who called his name Andrews, was arrested in Portsmouth, on Tuesday evening last, for [illegible] passing a counterfeit five dollar bill at the store of [illegible] Brackett Hutchings, and a three dollar bill at [illegible] Peduzzi's confectionary. He was examined, [illegible] for trial.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Feb. 2.

On motion of Mr Linn, the Senate then took up the special orders of the day, being the joint resolutions of Mr Clay to amend the Constitution.

1st. To render Senators and Representatives ineligible to any civil appointment under the authority of the United States during the term or fractional term for which they were elected.

2d. Restricting the veto power of the President.

3d. To invest the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, in the two houses of Congress exclusively.

Mr Buchanan responded to Mr Clay's speech on his proposed amendments to the Constitution.

In the House of Representatives, Messrs. Colquitt and Cooper, two of the newly elected members from Georgia, took their seats to-day, having been qualified yesterday.

Very little business of any importance was transacted in the House.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 3.

In the Senate, Mr Calhoun made a proposition to refer to the Committee on Foreign Relations the message from the Executive on the subject of the mutiny and murder by the slaves on board the Creole, and the liberation of those slaves by the British authorities in Nassau, New Providence. Mr C. made some remarks, showing the importance of prompt action by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which he characterized as one involving principle paramount to those which were involved in the questions now the subject of negociation between this country and Great Britain.

The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, after a few remarks from Mr. Preston, concurring as to the importance of the principle involved in the question, but disagreeing as to the propriety of any action by Congress in anticipation of action by the Executive, who he believed would see that justice was done effectually and speedily.

Mr Simmons made a proposition to appoint a clerk to the Committee on Manufactures. This proposition gave rise to a debate which consumed the remainder of the day's session, and the proposition was agreed to by a vote of 25 ayes to 14 nays.

In the House of Representatives, Mr Allen asked the unanimous consent of the House to introduce the report and resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Maine, asking that a military road may be made from some point in the settled part of the State to Fort Kent, or some point on the River St. John.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr Underwood presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of the Metropolis, asking for a modification of their charter.

Mr Linn offered a resolution calling for the report of the Commissioners appointed to investigate into the management of the N. Y. Custom House.

Mr A. V. Brown objected, and the resolution was not received.

The resolution submitted by Mr Marshall, to censure John Q. Adams for presenting a petition to dissolve the Union, came up as the order of the day, which occupied the House until the hour of adjournment.

Friday, Feb. 4.

The proceedings of the Senate were unimportant. Most of the day was devoted to private bills. Mr. Benton brought before the Senate a curious and important question—the answer to which has not yet been made. He submitted whether he was to be paid or not paid, as a member of Congress. He states that his check for a certain sum of money, from the President pro tem. of the Senate, was marked by him, "the *hard* or a protest;" that the Bank of Washington offered Treasury Notes for the greater part of the check—which notes Mr Benton declined receiving—that Treasury Notes are one per ct. below par in this city.

Mr Clay intimated to the [illegible] would retire from the [illegible].

Mr Adams occupied the House for some hours, [illegible] to attack [illegible] Mr Gales,—the rumor says,—was present and requested his reporters not to take another line—to drop their pens.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

Saturday, Feb. 5th.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives,

Mr Adams resumed his defence, when

Mr Andrews asked the gentleman to yield him the floor for a moment. He then asked the Speaker where were the seats appropriated to the Reporters, whether on the floor or at the desks around the bar.

The Speaker answered, and pointed out the proper seats.

* * * * * * * *

Mr Adams again rose, and reverted to a statement made by him yesterday, which denounced their legislative reports as very incorrect.

Having disposed of that matter, he took up his defence, and proceeded to show the southern interference with the sacredness of the Post Office. To support this he sent to the Clerk's table to be read, the proceedings of a great public meeting in Charleston, and the correspondence which had grown out of it between the Postmasters of Charleston, and New York, and Richmond, and the Post Master General. To show the desire of the slaveholders to control the press, he sent a letter to the Clerk written by a book publisher, pledging himself to the Editor of the Columbia Telescope, that no works of an incendiary nature or containing the abuse of the abolitionists, should be published by him. After the reading of this document, he said he wished to rest his defence until he could get the answers to the resolutions offered by him some days since; and moved to postpone the farther consideration until next Thursday week.

Mr A. V. Brown asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr Marshall opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr Arnold said he should oppose the motion of the gentleman to postpone, and therefore moved the previous question.

A motion was then made for a call of the House, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows: Yeas 90, Nays 98. So the call was refused.

Mr Adams said he hoped that the gentleman from Tennessee would withdraw the motion for the previous question, as he would withdraw his motion to postpone, and stated that he was ready to go on with his defence.

Mr Arnold said he had no desire to cut off the gentleman's defence, and would therefore withdraw his motion.

Mr Adams resumed and replied to Mr Marshall, and denied that he was in favor of the prayer of the petitioners, and said that in defiance of all law, which he had repeatedly called on the gentleman in vain to show, he was being tried before the House, and also that the gentleman from Kentucky had falsely represented the facts and his intentions, in his defence. The gentleman then proceeded to read extracts from an Essay on Slavery, when

Mr Saunders raised a question of order, that the gentleman from Massachusetts could not in his defence agitate the question of abolition by the introduction of irrelevant matter, in the shape of essays on slavery.

The Speaker overruled the question of order, and

Mr Saunders appealed, and the House sustained the Chair.

Mr Adams proceeded, and introduced a letter from Mr Jefferson, written in the 74th year of his age, showing that he had at one period of his life entertained a plan to free Virginia of slaves, and that he looked forward to no distant day when the slaves must be free.

He then referred to Judge Upshur's letter to Mr. Wise, in which he denies having ever held any conversation with Mr Botts, but admits that under certain conditions, and limitations, and contingencies, he would go for a dissolution of the Union. Is the Secretary, said Mr A., guilty of high treason and subornation of perjury. He then adverted to a tariff of protection under certain circumstances, and asked of certain gentlemen if they would not be for a dissolution of the Union.

He then reverted to the question of slavery, and said that he would not protect the slave trade, either African or American, but slavery as it existed in the States, he would protect—it was the duty of the Government to protect it, but not at the expense of the right of habeas corpus or trial by jury, in the northern States.

At half past three o'clock, he gave way to Mr Potts, who moved that the house do now adjourn.

Mr Turney asked for the yeas and nays, which were refused—and

The House adjourned.

[Correspondence of the Sun.]

Washington, Feb 7.

Dear Sir—A most important movement has been made this day in Congress. The House of Representatives have laid on the table, by a large majority, the whole subject of Mr. Adams and the resolutions of censure, there to rest in quiet and in peace.

"After life's fitful fever it sleeps well."

The Senate proceedings have possessed little interest. The resolution for the postponement of the Bankrupt Law was not brought forward. It will be introduced, however, in a day or two, and will probably be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary by a considerable majority.

Now that the troublesome discussion arising from Mr. Adams' petition for the dissolution of the Union is at last disposed of, we may expect a little quiet for a time in the House of Representatives, and perhaps some attention to the public business.

Here, as elsewhere, the Bankrupt Law is receiving attention from business men and those who have been unfortunate in previous transactions.

Mr. Botts's publication in reference to the controversy between himself and Mr Upsher, has not yet made its appearance.

The weather still continues unseasonably warm. Much sickness is the consequence. The shrubs in the yard of the Capitol are budding out, and a period of frosty weather will do much damage.

The house-keepers here are alarmed lest they shall have no opportunity of filling their ice houses.

Runaway Match! A young Miss of fourteen, said to be a great heiress has lately eloped from school with a man some forty years older than herself! The New York Express says:—

"She is nearly connected with two among the most distinguished officers in the army—was left by her fond parent in a boarding school on Staten Island, with some three years yet before her to complete her education in, where a Captain Shinley, late an officer in the British Army, and serving either in the field of Waterloo or New Orleans, first became acquainted with her. Through the instrumentality, it is said, of the son of the lady who kept the boarding school, but without her knowledge or her consent, the acquaintance of this Capt. Shinley ripened into an agreement to be married and to elope. He boarded for a long time at the Pavilion, but he subsequently became a resident of the house itself on account of a previous connexion he had formed with the family of the lady whose school the young girl was in. On Saturday week, the young lady was permitted to come to the city on the pretence of visiting her father, who had just been here, but was not here then, when the marriage took place; and Feb 2d, after having returned home, under another pretence, she again came to the city, when they both sailed in the packet ship Mediator, for London, which brought out all the facts in the case.

This Capt Shinley is now one of the mixed commission for the suppression of this slave trade, stationed at Demerara.

We have understood that the lady in [illegible] school the preliminaries of this [illegible].

Distressing Casualty. [illegible] Mr. W. M. Barrett, [illegible] to retire to bed, when [illegible] bridge [illegible] struggling in the water [illegible]. Mr. B. immediately procured a long pole which he thrust in the water telling the female to take hold of it, and he would draw her out—but she was too far gone to avail herself of this assistance. Mr B immediately ran to a wood wharf, about 40 rods' distant, where he got a boat and the assistance of a watchman belonging to the Lowell Rail Road and pulled for the spot. Here they discovered a child about three months old and took it from the water—the mother was sinking for the last time, but they succeeded in getting her into the boat where she died immediately. Attempts were made, but in vain, to preserve the life of the child. The deceased was about 28 years of age, her name was Margaret Lavender and she had been living at the house of Mr. Tilton, Ann street. As the night was dark, and the railing of the draw bridge broken, it is supposed the deceased fell into the water by accident. [Times.

Horrible Barbarity—*Hot lead poured into the ear of a Wife and Mother!* The Belfast (Me.) Signal states that the wife of Joseph Jellison of Brooks, in Waldo county, came near being murdered by having hot lead poured in her ear. The family consisted of Mr. Jellison and wife, and three small children. They retired to bed as usual.—About two o'clock she was awakened by a sensation as though her head was on fire, and screamed. Her husband seized hold of her and asked what was the matter. She told him to get some water and pour into her ear, which relieved her somewhat. They sat up together the remaining part of the night; she received nothing but kind treatment, though no physician was sent for until morning.

The physicians testified that the cavity in the ear was filled with either lead or some fusible matter—that it was visible upon examination, and that the cavity of the ear was so firmly filled that they could not remove it with their instruments, though they had taken out several pieces. The woman as may be supposed has nearly if not wholly lost her senses, and whether she will survive is doubtful. Jellison has been examined before a magistrate and suffered to go at large.

The Saco Democrat says:—"Our river is nearly free from ice, above and below the bridge. Twenty-four hours of mild weather would open the channel, and render it as free for navigation as at any season of the year.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, by the Rev. [illegible] Parker, the Rev Hervey I. Parker, of Manchester, [illegible] to Miss Sylvia A., daughter of the late Philip A[illegible]don, Esq. of Boston.

In Lowell, Mr Jonathan Bascom, Jr. of Bo[illegible] Miss Mary Ann Holbrook of L.

In Worcester, by Rev Mr Swain, Joseph [illegible] street, Esq, of Gardiner, Me., to Miss Laura St[illegible]

In Northborough, by Rev Mr Allen, Mr L[illegible] mis of Spencer, to Miss Dolly Ann Brigham.

In Douglas, by Rev D. Holman, Mr Caleb C[illegible] of Newark, N. J., to Miss Malora L. Thay[illegible] Douglas.

In Waltham, Mr Francis S. Maynard to [illegible] adne Isabel Thwing.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr Edmund Parsons, 21.

In Charlestown, on Monday, Mr Gilbe[illegible], of the firm of Stanley, Reed & Co., of this [illegible] man S. youngest child of Dea John Donn[illegible].

In Leominster, 31 inst., Mehitabel, w[illegible] N. C. Estabrook, of L.

In Taunton, 24 inst, Capt Abiather P[illegible].

In Salem, 5th inst., Mr Wm Prosser, [illegible] tionary pensioner.

In Livermore, Me., Jan 28, Dea Elij[illegible] 95, a revolutionary soldier, and one of G[illegible]'s Life Guards. He was a native of A[illegible].

In Hudson, N. Y., Mr Henry G. F[illegible]erly of Cambridge, Mass.

In Bangor, Me., at the residence of [illegible] ult., Gen John Blake, 79. He was a [illegible] the revolution, familiarly known as 'Bl[illegible]' was also commander-in-chief of the [illegible] section during the last war.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

February 12, 1842.

☞ The bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received *at par on deposite* by the following Banks, viz:—Atlas, Atlantic, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics', Hamilton, Market, Merchants', North, State, Suffolk, Shoe and Leather Dealers', Shawmut, Tremont, Traders', Union, and Washington.

☞ The Suffolk Bank transacts all the business relating to country Banks, for the above named Banks.

☞ The bills of the Kilby Bank are not redeemed.

LIST OF BROKEN BANKS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Burrillville, R. I.	Lafayette, South Boston.
Commonwealth, Boston.	Middlesex, Cambridge.
Chelsea Bank, Chelsea, Ms.	Nahant Bank, Lynn, Ms.
Castine, Me.	Norfolk, at Roxbury.
Derby, Conn.	Newburyport, at Newburyport, Ms.
Eagle, New Haven, Conn.	Oldtown, at Orono, Me.
Fulton, at South Boston.	Passamaquoddy, Eastport, Me.
Franklin, at South Boston.	Roxbury, Ms.
Farmers', Belchertown, Ms.	Stillwater Canal, Orono, Me.
Frankfort, at Frankfort, Me.	Wiscasset, Me.
Globe, at Bangor, Me.	Washington Co., Calias, Me.
Kennebec, Me.	

LIST OF BANKS IN NEW ENGLAND WHOSE CHARTERS HAVE EXPIRED.

Bath Bank, Me.	Hampshire Bank, Northampton, Ms.
Bangor Bank, Me.	Kennebunk Bank, at Arundel, Me.
*Bank of Montpelier, Montpelier, Vt.	*Mendon Bank.
Concord, (Sparhawk, cashier,) N. H.	Newburyport Bank, old.
*Cumberland (old) bank, Portland.	Phenix Bank, Nantucket.
Damariscotta Bank, Damariscotta, Me.	Sutton Bank, Wilkinsonville, Mass.
Farmers' and Mechanics', Pawtucket, R. I.	Saco Bank.
	*Waterville Bank.
	Winthrop Bank, Me.

* The bills of these banks are still received.

BILLS NOT RECEIVED AT THE SUFFOLK

MAINE.

Agricultural, at Brewer, Me.	80 a 80	pr ct. dis.
Bangor Commercial	5 a 6	" "
Calias at Calias	10 a 12	" "
City Bank, at Portland	12 a 15	" "
Citizens' Bank Augusta, new emission worthless.		
Damariscotta Bank	.. a ..	char. ex.
Frankfort Bank, at Frankfort	.. a ..	pr ct. dis.
Georgia Lumber Co. at Portland	.. a ..	" "
Globe Bank, at Bangor, worthless	.. a ..	" "
Lafayette Bank, at Bangor	5 a 6	" "
Mercantile, at Bangor	5 a 6	" "
Oxford Bank, at Fryburg...Fraud		
Oldtown, at Orono.....worthless		
People's Bank, at Bangor..closed		
Penobscot do do..no such bank		
Stillwater, at Orono	.. a ..	" "
St. Croix, at Calias	15 a 20	" "
Washington County, at Calias, worthless.		
Westbrook, at Westbrook, Me.	3 a 5	" "

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord Bank	3 a 5	" "
Wolfborough Bank.....worthless		

MASSACHUSETTS.

Commonwealth Bank, Boston	60 a 70	" "
Chelsea	80 a 90	" "
Farmers' and Mechanics', Adams, South Village, new....worthless		
Fulton Bank, at Boston	.. a ..	" "
Middling Interest at Boston	50 a 60	" "
Middlesex, at Cambridge	3 a ..	" "
Newburyport, at Newburyport	75 a 80	" "
Norfolk, at Roxbury	5 a ..	" "
Nahant	.. a 80	" "
Roxbury.............no sale		

RHODE ISLAND.

Scituate Bank	.. a 50	" "

VERMONT.

Bennington, Vt.	60 a 70	" "
Essex, at Guildhall.......worthless		

CONNECTICUT.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Sets	Days length
Sunday, Feb. 13	7 0	5 30	8 53	10 31
Monday	6 58	5 31	9 5.	10 34
Tuesday, Feb. 1	6 57	5 32	11 0	10 36
Wednesday	6 55	5 33	morn.	10 39
Thursday	6 54	5 34	0 8	10 42
Friday	6 52	5 35	1 17	10 45
Saturday	6 51	5 37	2 22	10 47

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE PLOUGHMAN.]

BOSTON, February 12.

COALS. No later arrivals of this articles.

COFFEE. Sales comprise about 500 bags Rio, at 8 a 9½c; 500 do Porto Cabello, 10 a 10½c; 600 do St. Domingo, 8 a 8½c; 200 do Java, 11½c per lb. By auction, 50 bags Porto Rico, new crop, common, 10c per lb.

COTTON. Sales have been made since our last of 5 to 600 bales, comprising Uplands, 8¼ a 9c; Florida, 8¼ a 9, and New Orleans, 6 a 10c per lb, 6 mos cr. A sale by auction of a few bales North Carolina at 6½c per lb, cash.

FISH. Market is a very inactive state for all descriptions.

FRUIT. The public sales of the past week embrace 1500 boxes Oranges, (good order) 2 26 a 2 47; 500 do Lemons, 2 17 a 2 25 per box, 60 days; 50 bags Walnuts, 4½c per lb, 4 mos—cargo of the bark Nile from Sicily. 250 boxes black O Oranges, 2 07½ a 2 10; 150 do do, O O do, 2 15 a 2 35; 667 do, red O do, 2 22½ a 2 25; 302 do, O O do, 2 32½ a 2 35; 300 half boxes do, O do, 1 10 a 12½; 100 do do O O do, 1 12½; 64 do O F, 1 25; 500 boxes black L Lemons, 1 70 a 1 92½; 2 35 do, red L do, 1 75 a 1 77½; 50 half boxes do, L do, 97½c each, 60 days cr—the cargo of the bark Eagle from Palermo. 2600 drums Figs, 5 a 5½c; 100 drums Sultana Raisins, 5½c; 35 boxes soft shell Almonds, 8½c per lb, 4 mos; 300 boxes Malaga bunch Raisins, 1 20 a 1 22; 1000 hf do do, 66c; 500 qr do do, 38½c per box, (Geo Loring's brand,) 4 mos cr. 522 boxes Malaga bunch Raisins, 2 17½; 100 casks black mark, 3 10 per cask.

HIDES. Sales comprise about 2600 Porto Cabello, price unknown. A parcel New Orleans, green salted, 6½c per lb, 6 mos; 1500 Central American and hung dried Chili, at about 13½c, 6 mos.

HOPS. But few Hops of Mass. inspection in market, and this description in small parcels, commands about the quoted rates. The principal stock at market consists of New Hampshire second sort. Some growers have been holding back their stocks in consequence of present low prices.

IRON. No transactions of any importance in this article.

LEATHER. By aution, 2030 sides sole, from Lafayette tannery, New York, viz: light weights, 20½ a 22c per lb; heavy do, 15½ a 15½c; middling do, 18½c; good damaged, 14c per lb, 6 mos.

PROVISIONS. The principal operations of the week have been by auction, embracing 262 bbls Western Clear Pork, at 9 62 a 10 25; 150 do Mess do, 6 a 7 75; 80 do Prime, sound and unsound, 2 87½ a 3 50 per bbl; 20 casks Hams, 3¼ a 4c; 17 casks pickled Shoulders, 1½c per lb, 4 mos; 70 bbls Western Mess Pork, 7 25; 50 do Prime do, 6 50 a 6 75 per bbl, 4 mos; 200 kegs Western Lard, 5½c per lb, 4 mos.

RICE. Sales have been made of about 330 casks, at 3 a 3½c per lb, 4 and 6 mos cr.

SEED. The transactions of the week embrace 200 bbls Herds Grass, 2 25 per bushel. By auction, 5 bags Canary, 3 75, and 5 do Hemp Seed, at 1 00 per bushel.

TEA. The last foreign advices have caused an unsettled state of the market.

WOOL. Sales of Fleece and Pulled to a moderate extent.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, Feb. 12. Flour—The improvement noticed in Genesee, in our former report, has been sustained, and holders are quite firm at 6 44 for common, and fancy, 6 50 per bbl. Sales of Ohio, common, 6 12½, and do Canal, fancy, 6 31 a 6 37½; Baltimore, common, 600, 4 mos; Howard street, 6 12 a 6 18 per bbl, 4 mos.

Grain—We have hardly any change of consequence to notice in the Grain market since the last weekly report. The late unusual mild weather has caused some falling off in the demand. Sales yellow flat Corn, 63c; 6a white do, 62 a 63c; old do, 64c per bushel. Rye 6a c and in some request. But little doing in Oats.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON, Feb. 7. At market, 300 Beef Cattle, 720 Sheep, and 60 Swine.

Beef Cattle—A few choice Cattle were taken at about 6 00. We quote first quality, 5 50 a 5 75; second do, 4 75 a 5 25; third do, 3 75 a 4 50.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 1 75, 2 25, 3 00, 3 50 and 4 50.

Swine—Lots were sold to peddle at 4c. At retail, from 3½ to 5c.

In our last week's report Beef Cattle should have been reported as high as they are this week.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7. Beeves—950 at market, including 290 left over last week, 200 of which were from the South, and the balance from this State. Sales limited, and only 650 head taken at 4 50 to 7 50, averaging 5 75 the 100 lbs.

Milch Cows—There were 45 offered, and nearly all taken at 20, 30 and $25 each.

Sheep and Lambs—1500 at market, and nearly all were taken, at 1 50, 400, and some at $5.

Hay—Sales were made by the load at 81c to 1 00 the 100 lbs.

Retail Prices at Faneuil Hall Market.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, per lb	18	a	23
Butter, tub	18	a	24
Cheese, new milk, per lb	8	a	10
Cheese, four meal, per lb	4	a	6
Eggs, per dozen	18	a	20
Beef, fresh, per lb	4	a	12½
Beef, salted	4	a	8
Beef, smoked	6½	a	8
Tallow, beef, per lb	8	a	9
Pork, whole hogs	5	a	6½
Pigs, roasting, per lb	..	a	..
Pork, fresh	8	a	10
Pork, salted	7	a	8
Hams, Boston, new, per lb	8	a	9
Hams, Western, per lb	6	a	7
Lard, best, per lb	6	a	8
Lard, Western, per keg	5	a	7
Tripe, per lb	8	a	10
Pigs' Feet, per lb	..	a	8
Veal, per lb	6	a	12
Calves, whole	5	a	8
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12½
Lamb, per lb	8	a	8
Chickens, per lb	10	a	16
Turkeys	8	a	12
Geese	6	a	8

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel	50	a	75
Squashes, Marrow, per lb	..	a	6
Squashes, Crookneck, lb	4	a	5
Beans, white, dried, per bushel	..	a	2 00
Cauliflowers, per head	12½	a	25
Turnips, per peck	..	a	17
Carrots, per peck	..	a	18
Beets, per peck	..	a	18
Onions, per peck	20	a	25
Parsley, box	..	a	25
Cabbages, per head	6	a	12
Sweet Potatoes, per pound	3	a	4
Celery, per root	6¼	a	12½
Horseradish, per lb	..	a	12½
Red Cabbage, per doz	75	a	1 00
Parsnips, bush	..	a	75
Pickles, per gall	25	a	37½
Peppers, gallon	37½	a	50
Mangoes, per gallon	50	a	75
Vinegar, per gall	17	a	20

FRUIT, &c.

Winter Apples, per barrel	2 50	a	4 00
Apples, table, per bushel	3 00	a	..
Pears, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Pears, table, per dozen	25	a	50
Apples, dried, per lb	4	a	5
Cranberries, per bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Grapes, Malaga, imported, lb	20	a	25
Chestnuts, per bushel	2 25	a	2 50
Chestnuts, per quart	..	a	12½
Shellbarks, per bushel	1 50	a	1 75
Filberts, per quart	..	a	12½
Tomato Catsup, per bottle	..	a	25
Rose Water, per bottle	..	a	37½
Summer Savory, per lb	..	a	25
Sweet Marjoram, per lb	..	a	25
Sage, per lb	..	a	25

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, per bag	5 00	a	6 00
Mustard, white, " "	6 00	a	7 00
Hemp, per bushel	1 50	a	2 00
Canary, "	5 00	a	10 00
Flax, Foreign, per bush	2 50	a	3 00
Flax, American, "	..	a	..
Clover, Northern, per lb	..	a	12
Clover, Southern, "	..	a	12
Clover, Foreign, "	..	a	..
Lucerne, or French Clover	30	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bush	2 75	a	3 00
Red Top, bushel, Northern	..	a	1 50
Red Top, Southern, bushel	55	a	60
Orchard Grass, "	..	a	3 00
Millet, "	2 00	a	2 50
Buckwheat, "	..	a	1 00
Barley, "	..	a	1 00
Winter Rye, "	..	a	1 50

HIDES.

Wholesale Prices.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb	13½	a	14
Pernambuco, dry salted	10	a	10½
Rio Grande	13½	a	14
St. Salvador	..	a	..
Maranham	..	a	..
California	..	a	..
West Indian	10	a	12
African	13	a	15
Green, slaughtered	5½	a	5½
Calcutta, cow, green salted	1 00	a	1 20
Calcutta, cow, " " " light	..	a	..
Calcutta, dry	75	a	1 20

LEATHER.

Wholesale Prices.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	27	a	28
" country, per lb	25*	a	27
Baltimore, city tannage	26	a	28
" dry hide	22	a	24
New York, red, light	21	a	22
" " middling	19	a	20
" " overweight	16	a	17
Boston, " slaughter	20	a	21
" dry hide	19	a	21
Slaughter, Upper, in the rough	..	a	21

COAL AND WOOD.

Retail Prices.

White Ash, per 2000 lbs	6 25	a	8 50
Newcastle	..	a	9 50
Orrel	..	a	9 50
Sydney	..	a	8 50
Peach Orchard	..	a	9 00
Peach Mountain	..	a	8 50
Coke, per chaldron	..	a	6 50
Charcoal, per basket	21	a	22
Eastern Wood, dry, per cord	6 25	a	6 50
Ordinary do, per cord	..	a	5 00
Country do, per cord	7 00	a	7 50

WOOL.

Wholesale Prices.

American, common to ¼ blood	30	a	33
" " ½ "	35	a	37
" " ¾ "	40	a	41
Pulled, superfine	37	a	42
No. 1, Lambs'	35	a	37
No. 2, "	25	a	30
No. 3, "	18	a	20

LIME.

Wholesale Prices.

Thomaston, per cask	70	a	80
Camden	68	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	a	..
" white lump	1 25	a	1 50
" 2d quality	1 00	a	1 12
" common	75	a	80

HAY.

Retail Prices

Country, per hundred	1 00	a	1 12½
Eastern Screwed, hundred	95	a	1 00
Straw	55	a	65

HOPS.

Wholesale Prices.

1st sort, Mass. 1841, per lb	12	a	13
2nd do, " " "	..	a	..

GRINDSTONES.

Wholesale Prices.

Per ton of 2000 lbs., rough	18 00	a	20 00
" " " finished	28 00	a	30 00

TO THE PUBLIC.

Sir: Having occasion to wear a Truss for many years I never could find one that would set easy and keep things in place, until I bought one of Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Trusses. Since I commenced wearing it I find it perfectly easy, and it keeps in its place. I can work, or ride, or lift without any inconvenience whatever. I would recommend Dr. M. R. Fletcher's Truss to any one who shall be so unfortunate as to have occasion to wear one. TIMOTHY BRIGDEN.

The subscriber having derived great benefit from the use of FLETCHER'S PATENT TRUSS, applied by the Proprietor, Mr. Luther Angier of Medford, wishes to call the attention of those, who, like himself, are afflicted with Rupture, to the great merits of this instrument when properly applied. He has worn one for some time with great ease and comfort, and would warmly recommend to all those afflicted with this very troublesome and annoying disorder, to try the use of the instrument by which he has been so much benefitted.

ALVAH RICHARDSON.

Cohasset, Aug. 1841. tf—jan15

Farm for Sale.

A valuable FARM in Hopkinton, lately owned by Matthew Metcalf, Esq., deceased, situated about half a mile west of the village of Unionville, and three-fourths of a mile from the Railroad Depot, containing ninety acres of good Land, consisting of Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood Land—lies very compact and is well watered. The Boston and Worcester Railroad and Concord River run through the farm. The buildings consist of a two story House, nearly new, with five rooms on each floor, and built in the most thorough manner—with a wood shed and carriage house attached—and a good barn.

A large share of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired.

For further particulars apply to SULLIVAN FAY, Esq. of Southboro', or JOSIAH CLOYES, Jr., near the premises.

Unionville, Feb. 9, 1842. 3w*—feb12

Massachusetts Register. 1842.

MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER for 1842, containing the Bankrupt Law; the New Tariff of U. S. with the Tariff Law of 1841; the State Legislature; the 26th Congress; the Army and Navy Officers; Consuls; Militia Officers; City Officers of Boston, Salem, and Lowell; Ministers; Colleges; Charitable Societies; Banks and Insurance Companies; Postmasters; Justices; Lawyers; Census of U. S. and of Towns in Mass; and a List of Members of the Mass. Medical Society, &c. &c. Just published and for sale by JAMES LORING, 132 Washington st. 3w*—feb12

Carpet for Sale.

AN EXCELLENT SECOND HAND CARPET for sale, containing about forty yards and but little worn. Apply at the Ploughman Office, Quincy Hall. feb 12—tf

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm and Buildings, situate in the northeasterly part of Framingham, on the County Road leading from Boston to Worcester, about 18 miles from Boston, 3 miles northeast of the village in Framingham, about one mile from Saxonville, half a mile from a Grist Mill and the same distance from a School House. Said Farm consists of about 75 acres of excellent Land, is a good state of cultivation, well watered and proportioned into tillage, mowing, pasture and wood land, and has upon it a thrifty young orchard, mostly grafted fruit, which has recently commenced bearing. It has upon it two good and convenient dwelling-houses in good repair, one almost new; suitable barns and other convenient outbuildings and never failing wells of water. Its vicinity to the Factories at Saxonville renders it a desirable situation for the sale of fruit, milk and vegetables of every description. The whole will be sold together or any part thereof as purchasers may desire. Terms made easy. For particulars inquire of

WINDSOR MOULTON.

Framingham, Feb. 1, 1842. 3w§—feb5

House and Land in Framingham.

[The] late Major Lawson Buckminster, together with all the out buildings and about seven acres of excellent land.

Said estate is pleasantly situated near the village in Framingham, and contains a variety of choice fruit trees.

For further particulars inquire at said house, or of the Auctioneer, or of the subscriber

GEORGE MOREY, Executor.
ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auctioneer.

Boston, Jan 25, 1842. tf—jan29

Farm for Sale.

For Sale, the FARM lately the property of Henry W. Coolidge, deceased, situated in Framingham, near the Boston and Worcester Railroad, containing sixty-five acres of good Land, fourteen acres thereof of Wood, with a good House, Barn, wood-house and other necessary out-buildings, well watered and fenced, with a variety of choice young Fruit Trees.

Terms of payment easy and possession given immediately. For further information apply to the subscriber or to CHARLES HOMER near the premises.

MOSES EDGELL.

Framingham, January 11, 1842. tf—jan 1

Valuable Farm for Sale,

Upon the Connecticut River,

SITUATED in Windsor, Vt., about one mile north of the Village. Said Farm contains about 170 acres, about 50 acres of which is fine alluvial land, and under as high a state of cultivation as any Farm within one hundred miles of the same; the balance, fine pasture, wood and timber land. The buildings are good, with all the conveniences necessary for a Farm; consisting of a Mansion House and Farm House, three large Barns, Sheds, Carriage House, Corn-barn, Piggery, &c. &c. Possession will be given any time after the 20th day of January, 1842. A more desirable Farm or residence cannot be found in New England. Inquire of NATHANIEL FAXON, Boston, JOHN MEARS, Esq., Dorchester, ALEX'R. WRIGHT, Esq., Lowell, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN PETTES.

Windsor, Vt., Oct. 2, 1841.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of CLOUGH & INGALLS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against them are requested to present them to either of the firm for payment, and all those indebted to make payment to the same.

ISAAC S. CLOUGH,
NEWELL INGALLS.

South Natick, Jan. 1, 1842. 3w*—jan22

Winter Clothing,

SELLING OFF CHEAP, AT

Osgood's,

NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE,

Consisting of a Great Variety of

OVERCOATS, SURTOUTS, SACKS, FROCKS, PANTS, VESTS, &c.

jan15 8w

To Farmers.

A YOUNG MAN about 17 years of age wishes to obtain a situation with some practical Agriculturist to learn the business of Farming. For further particulars inquire at this office. 3w*—jan15

J. W. Appleton & Co.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, & CLOTHING,

NO. 47 HANOVER STREET,

BOSTON,

JOSEPH W. APPLETON, }
HENRY K. APPLETON. } tf—Jan 8, 1842.

Apprentices Wanted.

TWO smart, active BOYS are wanted at the Printing Business. Those somewhat acquainted would be preferred. Apply at No 22 Congress street, or at the Publishing Office of the Mass. Ploughman, Quincy Hall, South Market street, Boston. jan22

BOOTS. $1,50 only for Gentlemen's Thin Boots, at APPLETON & CO'S, 47 Hanover street.
oct16

THE subscriber, who is the proprietor of Dr. Fletcher's recently invented TRUSS, for the relief of those afflicted with Hernia or rupture, would call the attention of the public to the combined advantages which this instrument possesses over all others.

In lightness, neatness, cheapness, in the advantage of being altered to suit any change in the figure of the wearer, and in general facility of adaptation, it is believed that it cannot be surpassed. It promises in most cases, not only *relief*, but *cure*. Many hard working men, whose labors have been suspended or lessened one half in consequence of rupture have been restored by relinquishing the common Truss, and adopting Dr. Fletcher's.

Physicians of the surrounding country are requested to call and examine the article, together with numerous certificates of unqualified approval; and should they recommend their patients to call, they cannot fail of being satisfied.

An extensive assortment will be kept constantly on hand adapted to patients of any age or sex.

Among the number in the profession who have examined and approved this instrument, it will be deemed expedient to mention only a few as references, viz:—Drs. J. C. Warren, G. Hayward, W. Ingalls, S. D. Townsend, J. Jeffries, J. V. C. Smith, G. B. Doane, W. Lewis, Boston, W. J. Walker, Charlestown; A. L. Pierson, Salem; E. Ablen, Randolph; J. C. Dalton, Lowell; D. Crosby, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Dartmouth College; E. Hoyt, President, and J. Abbot, Secretary of New Hampshire Medical Society; T. Haynes, Concord N. H.; J. Roby, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Bowdoin College J. Mighelle, Portland, Me., J. Spaulding, Montpelier. Vt.

[From the Quincy Patriot.]

We are informed by competent judges on this subject that Dr. Fletcher has hit upon the right instrument, in every point of view, for the cure of Rupture or Hernia. We wish all who have occasion for such an instrument would give this one a fair trial.

[From the Evening Gazette.]

We believe Fletcher's Truss deserves all that is said of it. The statements made to us by those who have tried it thoroughly, and tried others, lead us to suppose that in asking the attention of the public to it we are doing them a real service. It obtained a medal at the Fair.

[From the Morning Herald.]

Fletcher's Improved Truss. It is with great pleasure that we call the attention of the public to Dr. M. R. Fletcher's improved Truss. We do so from a real conviction of its great benefits on all cases of Hernia or Rupture. Although not speaking from experience of its merits, we have conversed with several Physicians, who in the course of practice have had occasion to test its value, and the result has shown that in cases of Rupture of great severity and long standing, its effects have been beneficial even beyond the most sanguine expectations. Dr. Fletcher's Truss was exhibited at the Mechanic's Fair in this city, it was approved of by several of our most eminent surgeons, and the committee to whom it was entrusted, awarded to the inventor a diploma for the superiority of the article. Mr. Luther Angier, of Medford is the proprietor.

[From the American Traveller.]

A Diploma was awarded to Dr. Fletcher by the Mechanic Association of this city, for his patent Truss exhibited at their Fair, it having been decided by the committee that it was superior to any now in use.

We have heard from eminent Physicians, and individuals who know its value from experience, that it has more than realized their most sanguine expectations, and they are desirous that it should be extensively known, and its real value tested.

STONEHAM, Dec. 14, 1841. During the past year, I have advised my patients afflicted with Hernia, to employ Mr. Angier to fit them with Fletcher's Patent Truss, and have been perfectly satisfied with its operations. While they are worn with almost perfect ease and comfort the descent of the viscera of the abdomen is effectually prevented.

Two children, under one year of age, laboring under [illegible]

LUTHER ANGIER, Medford, Mass.

It is adjusted and applied in Boston, by Dr. Hanaford, No. 2 Cambridge street; Andover, by Dr. Clark; Framingham, by Dr. Whitney; Concord, by Dr. [illegible]; Worcester, by Dr. Davis; Northboro', by Dr. Hall.

dec2—tf

New Arrangement.

FARE REDUCED.

Framingham and Boston Stage.

Leaves PUTNAM'S HOTEL, Framingham, daily, Sundays excepted, at 7 o'clock, A. M., via Saxonville, Wayland, Weston, Waltham, and Watertown, and arrives at Boston, 10½ A. M.

Returning, leaves No. 7 ELM STREET, Boston, 3 P. M., and arrives at Framingham, 6½ P. M.

Fare, Framingham to Boston,		- - -	75 cts.
Saxonville to	do	- - -	75 cts.
Wayland to	do	- - -	62½ cts.
Weston to	do	- - -	62½ cts.
Waltham to	do	- - -	37½ cts.
Watertown to	do	- - -	25 cts.

JEPTHAH CONANT, Proprietor.
E. CONANT, Driver.

Boston, January 10, 1842. 3t—jan15

For Sale.

A valuable FARM in Framingham, lately owned by Richard Fisk, Esq., deceased, situated about one mile west of the centre village, and 1½ mile from the Railroad Depot, containing one hundred acres choice Land, consisting of Mowing, Tillage, Pasturing, and Wood Land, lies very compact, is fenced principally with stone wall, is well watered, having a small stream running through the centre of the Farm. The buildings consist of a large and convenient house, modern construction, and built in the most thorough manner, with a wood-house and carriage-house attached; two large barns and sheds, corn-house, cider-mill and piggery. The buildings are nearly new and in good repair. The above will be sold on very easy terms and possession given the first of April next. For further information, apply to the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman; ALBERT BALLORD, Esq., No 19 Commercial street, Boston; or to Mr. DAVID FISK, near the premises.

3t—jan15

For Sale in Franklin.

A FARM within one quarter of a mile from the Meeting House. Said Farm has three wells of water, and contains forty acres of land, ten of which are woodland. An upright house, barn, carriage-house, granary, &c. Also a Blacksmith's Shop. Possession given next April. Terms liberal, and credit will be given for part of the purchase money, if secured by mortgage. For further information inquire of

JOSIAH BLAKE,
Medway, Rockville, Mass.

[illegible]—tf§

Farm for Sale,

PLEASANTLY situated in the easterly part of Bedford, on the Boston and Lowell Road, 14 miles from Boston, and about 11 from Lowell, consisting of 85 acres of LAND, part of which is of superior quality, divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orchard, Wood-land, and Pasture, with a convenient DWELLING HOUSE, recently in complete repair, calculated to accommodate one or two families; a good BARN, and the usual out-houses and out-door conveniences. Also, 10 acres of choice MOWING LAND, not connected with the above Buildings, with the whole, or any part of the Land be sold as may suit purchasers. Apply to JOHN DAVIS, on the premises, or WM. M. SHUTE, 3 Washington street, Boston. oct2

The Combination Stove.

THE STOVE that embodies the greatest number of improvements is the Combination; in addition to the Feeder, Revertable Flues, and Improved Roaster, a drum top, to completely incase all the boilers required, so that no Steam or Smell can escape into the room. The plate upon which the boilers set is Rotary, to facilitate in getting the boilers in front of this boiler oven. This oven is opened in front by [illegible] doors, part of the [illegible] [illegible]

oct 2—tf

The Highest Premium Plough.

PROUTY & MEARS have long devoted great attention to the construction and manufacture of Ploughs, with a view of perfecting this useful implement, and their Patent Centre Draught Plough is highly admired by many thousand farmers who have used them.

Besides their high character from their extensive use and excellent work, they have taken the Highest Premiums at a number of Ploughing Matches of County Agricultural Societies, and at several grand exhibitions of Mechanic Associations, Premiums and Diplomas have been awarded for the excellence of these Ploughs.

At a thorough trial of Ploughs at Harlem, under the American Institute, which was open to the whole Union, able judges examined fully into their merits, and decided in favor of the Centre Draught Plough; and a Gold Medal was awarded to Prouty & Mears for the *best Plough*, requiring the *Least Draught*, and doing the work in the *most perfect manner*.

One of the most important trials of Ploughs that ever took place, was held at Worcester in October last, under the Trustees of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Distinguished men were appointed judges, who made a fair and thorough investigation into the qualities of the Ploughs, and their work, measuring the width and depth of the furrow, and by a Dynamometer ascertaining precisely the power of draught; and those who were well skilled in Ploughing held the Ploughs themselves, to learn which run the best, and held the most easy. After this complete trial, in which many Ploughs were engaged, no competition was invited from all parts of the country, the judges awarded to

PROUTY & MEARS, OF BOSTON,
THE PREMIUM OF $100,

"For the best Plough that will turn the sod over and lay it flat; regard being had to the Strength of the Plough, Easiness of Draught, Excellence of Work, and its cheapness."

To Charles Howard of Hingham, the premium of $15—"for the best Plough that will turn the sod on the edge or obliquely, and not flat; regard being had to the above qualities."

D. PROUTY & CO. have the above and various other kinds of Ploughs for sale, at 19 and 20 North Market street. tf§—oct16

Seed Store and Agricultural

WAREHOUSE,

☞7 *Merchants' Row, near State Street, Boston.* ☜

HOVEY & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Agricultural Implements, Garden and Grass Seeds, Plants, &c.,

ARE now receiving their stock of SEEDS for 1842, comprising the largest and finest assortment to be found in New England. The Seeds are all raised expressly for us by experienced growers, and are warranted of the growth of 1841 and of the *best quality*. Particular pains have been taken in the selection of Sugar Beet, Long Blood Beet, Carrots, Ruta Baga, Turnips, Cabbages, &c., and purchasers may rely upon the genuineness of the Seeds. A few of the more important kinds are annexed:—

Sugar Beet & Blood Beet,	Early and Late Peas,
Mangel Wurtzel,	Early and Late Beans,
Carrots and Parsnips,	Summer Squashes,
Ruta Baga and Turnips,	Winter Squashes,
Red and White Onions,	Cucumbers and Melons,
Cabbages, Cauliflowers, &c	Tomato, Egg Plant, &c.
New White Carrot,	Pot & Sweet Herb Seeds.
Brown Corn,	

—ALSO—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Cultivators, (6 sizes)	Hedge Shears, [illegible]
Straw Cutters, (new pattern,)	Scythes, Sickles, &c.
Hay and Straw Cutters,	Pruning Knives and Saws,
Harrows,	Garden Implements, all kinds,
Shovels, Spades & Forks,	Axes and Hatchets,
Sugar Mills,	Trace Chains,
Corn Shellers,	Ox Yokes and Bows,
Paint Mills,	Pick Axes,
Sausage Machines,	Iron Bars & Post Spoons.
Cheese Presses,	
Hoes, Rakes and Scaffles,	

400 varieties of FLOWER SEEDS, including, in addition to the most superb Double German Asters, Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c. cultivated at our own garden, every new annual to be had in London, worthy a place in the flower garden. 20 kinds put up in a box, $1,00.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER, Lucerne, Millet, Fowl Meadow Grass, Barley, Spring Rye, Wheat, &c. of the best quality.

SEEDS put up in boxes of various sizes, from $5 to $50 each, all ready for retail; every kind neatly labelled with the name, and *practical* directions for their cultivation, and liberal discount made to purchasers.

GRAPE VINES of all kinds from 50 cents to $1 00 each.

RHUBARB and ASPARAGUS ROOTS, of the finest quality.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 6 kinds, including Hovey's new Seedling, the largest variety cultivated, the fruit varying from 5 to 6 inches in circumference.

RASPBERRY and CURRANT BUSHES of all kinds.

ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, Greenhouse Plants, Herbaceous Plants, &c.

DAHLIAS, embracing a collection of more than 200 varieties, the choicest in New England.

FRUIT TREES of all sorts, Apples, Pears, Peaches, &c.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds.

Seeds packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the world. Catalogues of Seeds, Trees, Dahlias, &c. *gratis*, on application. tf§—oct 2

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a FARM situated in the East Parish in Medway, half a mile from the Meeting House, and on the Boston and Hartford road, containing 30 acres of good land, consisting of Mowing, Tillage, Orcharding, Pasturing and Woodland, and lies very compact, and well watered.

The Buildings consist of a large convenient Dwelling House, with a Wood-house, and Carriage-house attached; a good Barn, with Shed, Corn Barn and a Mechanic's Shop all in good repair.

The situation is a good one for a Mechanic; and the Buildings with part of the Land, will be sold, should the buyer require it.

The whole will be sold low, and part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired.

For further particulars, apply to

MICHAEL BULLEN.

East Medway, Oct. 16, 1841. 6w§

Valuable and Choice Land for Sale.

FOR sale, thirty acres of most excellent LAND pleasantly situated in Worcester, and not more than ten minutes ride from Main street. The Land is under a perfect state of cultivation, very productive, and so situated as to form almost a perfect square. On said land is one of the most eligible, commanding, and pleasant building lots in Worcester.

The whole, together with more Land, if desired, will be sold on the most reasonable terms, upon application to DARIUS RICE, or LEONARD FLAGG, of Worcester, or to Messrs. RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall, Boston.

Worcester, Nov. 20th, 1841. tf

Sea Elephant Oil.

6000 GALLONS of a very superior article, bleached, at 75 cents per gallon, warranted to burn as well as Oil usually sold from $1,00 to $1,25.

Also,—A prime article bleached Oil, at 50 cents per gallon, at retail. For sale by

CHAMBERLAIN & FOSTER,
Corner of Hanover and Salem sts.

oct2

Union Hotel—Brighton.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that the old Mansion House [illegible] thoroughly repaired [illegible]

Boston Agricultural W[arehouse]

—AND—

SEED STO[RE]

Quincy Hall, entrance in South [illegible]

THE PLOUGH

To which has been awarded the highest Premiums!!!

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,

HAVE been long and extensively engaged in the manufacturing of PLOUGHS, and other AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, and were the *first who lengthened* the ground work, and otherwise improved the *form* of the *Cast Iron Plough*, that takes up the furrow-slice with the greatest ease, turning it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board—turning it over *flat*, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, creating very *slight friction*, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their Castings are composed of an *admixture*, (known only by the manufacturers,) of several kinds of iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior *strength* and *durability*, and which too are greatly increased by their *peculiar connection* and *proportions*.

The *American Institute*, at their Fair, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the *Massachusetts Charitable Association*, at their Fair, held at Boston, each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, *Medals* for the *best* and *most perfect Ploughs*, and at many Ploughing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs, by Committees, and the *universal approbation* of their performances, by the congregated *practical* Farmers.

At the Ploughing Matches of the Agricultural Society, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 and '40, *all* the Premiums for the *best* work in the *field*, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs; and although their Plough failed to receive the award of the Mass. Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they nevertheless, had the *higher* satisfaction of seeing all the (*nine*) premiums for the best work in the field, carried off by *nine* different ploughmen, who performed their work with *nine different Ploughs*, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premiums with the same Plough to which was awarded the Mass. Society's premium! and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by two *full* committees (of seven each) of the most intelligent and *practical farmers*, (whose occupation best qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and who were selected from different parts of the country, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

The effect of their unremitted efforts to perfect the Plough, has been to give them so wide and extensive a patronage, that they have been induced to open and connect with their Manufactory, a House in Boston, for the sale of their Ploughs, and other Agricultural Tools and Machines, under the name of BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, (superintended personally by one of the firm,) where they now offer at *wholesale* and *retail*, not only the one *superior green sward Plough*, but a variety, consisting of *twenty-seven different sizes, forms* and *kinds*, among which, are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and all *modes, notions,* and *principles of ploughing* and *culture;* together with an extensive assortment of other Agricultural and Horticultural implements and Machines.

All Ploughs, and many other articles offered by them, are made under their own immediate *care* and *inspection*, by the best of workmen, (*not employed by the job*,) which, with the machinery patented, and as yet used only by themselves, affording great facilities for despatch, and enables them to offer to Farmers and Dealers, articles of a superior quality, and on terms unusually liberal.

Cultivators, three sizes,	Curry Combs and Cattle Cards,
Bachelder's Corn Planters,	Vegetable Cutters,
Corn Shellers, several kinds, a large variety,	Ox Yokes and Bows, with and without Irons,
Shovels, from the best manufacturers,	Ox Balls,
Spades, large and toy,	Anti-Friction Rollers,
Transplanting Trowels,	Grindstones, on rollers
Ladies' Weeders,	Do Cranks,
Tree and Floor Scrapers,	Chains, of all kinds,
Riddles and Seives,	[illegible] various kinds,
Sugar Mills, large and small,	Bill Hooks,
Bull Rings,	Transplanters,
Winnowing Mills,	Straw Cutters,
Manure Forks,	Garden Rakes,
Axes and Hatchets,	Dirt Scrapers,
Patent Axe Handles,	Pruning Knives,
	Field Rollers,
	Hay Knives.

Boston, October 30, 1841. tf§

Farm and Tavern

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET.

A valuable FARM, containing 180 acres of Upland and Marsh; a great part of it is first rate farming land, situated in Chelsea, bounded about half a mile on Chelsea Beach, distant four miles from Boston by the Turnpike, and about ten minutes ride by the Eastern Railroad, which runs through a part of it; the situation is one of the best in the vicinity of Boston for a PUBLIC HOUSE, for which it has been occupied for some years, and with a good run of custom, and with some improvement can be made very profitable; there is an abundant supply of sea manure that comes on the beach, and but a short distance to haul it; there is also a large quantity of Sand on the premises, suitable for all Mason work, which being near the city, would pay team well for hauling. The above Farm would be sold or exchanged for one of less value. There are two good markets for all the produce that could be raised upon the premises; one at Winnisimmet village, about two miles, the other at East Boston. Apply to JOHN FENNO, Chelsea.

Chelsea, January 8, 1842. tf

Poudrette.

500 BARRELS of this valuable MANURE may be had on application to the subscriber at New York—Price $2 per barrel containing four bushels *heaped* measure, *delivered* on board of vessels in this harbor. Orders by mail, enclosing the money, will be promptly attended to, if received soon.

D. K. MINOR, Agent.

New York, Dec. 24, 1842.

N. B. A few shares in the New York Poudrette Company may be had for $110—which entitles the holder to *one hundred bushels* of Poudrette *annually* for 17 years, as a return for the investment. 4t—jan1

Pure Sperm Oil.

E. T. HASTINGS & CO., 101 State street, have for sale, at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, Winter, Spring, and Fall Strained LAMP OIL, of first quality. Oil Cannisters of various sizes. Oil sent to any part of the city free of expense. oct 2

New Book of Instrumental Music.

THE MUSICIAN'S COMPANION, consisting of 16 complete setts of Cotillons, 35 Hornpipes, and Contra Dances, several Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes &c. arranged in 1, 2, 3 parts for the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, Bass Viol, &c. also several new and popular pieces in 6 and 8 parts for Bands. This immense collection consisting of about 300 pieces of which about 100 are original is for sale by

BATES & TOLMAN,
No. 6 Court Street, Boston.

oct 2—tf§

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE,

And on as Reasonable Terms as at any other Establishment in the city, by

WILLIAM C. LEARS,

NO. 22 CONGRESS STREET.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of E. A. & G. E. CLARK, are requested to make immediate payment to EDWARD A. CLARK.

The business in future will be conducted by EDWARD A. CLARK, who gratefully acknowledges past favors, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, [with the] assurance that Goods will be sold as low as [any] in the city.

[EDW]ARD A. CLARK.

THE POET'S CORNER.

OLDEN MEMORIES.

BY LEWIS J. CIST.

They are jewels of the mind,
They are tendrils of the heart,—
With our being are entwined,
Of our very selves a part;
They are records of our youth,
Kept to read in riper years;
They are Manhood's well of Truth,
Filled with Childhood's early tears;
Like the low and plaintive moan
Of the night wind 'mongst the trees,—
Sweet to hear, though sad and lone,
Are those "Olden memories."
* * * * *
In our days of mirth and gladness
We may spurn their faint control,
But they come in hours of sadness,
Like sweet music to the soul;
And in sorrow, o'er us stealing
In their gentleness and calm,
They are leaves of precious healing,
They are fruits of choicest balm:
Ever, till thy soul departs
To its mansion in the skies,
Cherish in thine heart of hearts,
All thine "Olden Memories."

[Boston Miscellany.

The following lines by Dr. Costill, are beautiful:
"Give to him that asketh thee; and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away."
[Matthew v. 42.

O stay not thy hand when the winter winds rude
Blow cold through the dwelling of want and despair,
To ask if misfortune has come to the good,
Or if folly occasioned the wreck that is there.

When the heart-stricken wanderer asks thee for bread,
In suffering he bows to necessity's laws;
When the wife moans in sadness—the children unfed,
The cup must be bitter—Oh! ask not the cause!

When the Savior of men raised his finger to heal,
Did he ask if the sufferer were Gentile or Jew?
When the thousands were fed with the bountiful meal,
Did he give it alone to the faithful and few?

Oh! scan not too closely the frailties of those
Whose bosoms may bleed on a cold winter's day,
But give to the friendless, who tells thee his woes,
And from him that would borrow, oh! turn not away.

THE LAST OF PAUL JONES'S TARS.

"Although his body 's under hatches,
His soul has gone aloft."

Henry Barnwell died in Upper Marion township, (Pa.) on the 9th of December last, at the age of 87. He sailed with Paul Jones in the Providence, 12 guns, which in less than six weeks made sixteen prizes. In 1777 he accompanied Paul to France, and was with him when he swept the North Sea; when, with a single small vessel, he became the terror of Scotland; when he fired the forts at Whitehaven; and lastly was in the bloody action off Flamborough Head, between the Bon Homme Richard and the British man-of-war Serapis, 1779.

There are several persons still living, who were with Paul Jones. Mr. John Burbank, of Lyman, in this county, was with Jones in the Bon Homme Richard in her engagement with the Serapis, and his name appears in the list of the crew of the Richard in the Life of Jones. Dr. Ezra Green, of Dover, N. H., was also one of Paul Jones's men. If there are others living, we hope papers in the vicinity of their residence, will publish their names.—They were brave men, all, and served under a Captain worthy to command them. [Saco Democrat.

The Augusta Age contains the following:

Messrs. Editors: I noticed in your last paper an article from the Saco Democrat, giving the names of several of the brave men who were with Paul Jones in the war of the Revolution. There is living in the town of Jefferson, Mr. Robert Clary, who was with him in his bold career on the coast of Scotland, and in the bloody battle off Flamborough Head; who takes great pleasure in relating incidents connected with his exploits.

One of our correspondents has handed us the following:

Mr. Editor: Will you add the name of Mr. John Wheeler to the list of "Paul Jones's Men," which I see with pleasure, going the rounds of the newspapers. Mr. W. has for many years resided in Wilton, in this State, and must be about 95 years of age. My blood often mounted high in childhood, while I listened to his tales of the deeds of noble daring which immortalized the leader of that valiant crew. Yours, &c. A——.

Bangor, Jan. 25, 1842. [Whig and Courier.

PENSIONERS OF THE UNITED STATES. The Commissioner of Pensions states the number of invalid Pensions at 3,096. The number of Revolutionary pensioners under the act of 1818, which granted a pension to all persons who served in the army or marine, for nine months of the war, and who were in destitute circumstances, was at first, upwards of 20,000, and has now decreased to 3,958. Under the Act of 1823 which gave a pension to all persons that had received no pension, who served through the war, 1,186 were pensioned, but the number has decreased to 436. The Act of 1832 gave full pay, provided it did not exceed a Captain's pay, to all persons, not previously pensioned, who served in the war for two years; and to those who served six months or more it gave pay in proportion as the time of service was more or less of two years.—Above 35,000 claims have been presented under this Act, and nearly 32,000 have been admitted; but the number has decreased to 16,682. The act of 1836 gave a pension to the widows who were married at the time of the service, and to the widows of all persons entitled under the Act of 1832 and who had died. These last persons were calculated from March 1831, to the period of the husband's decease. The number of widows thus pensioned, and who are still alive, is 2,303. The Act of 1838 gave five years' pension to the widows of all revolutionary soldiers who were married previous to 1780. The present number of these widows is 5,891.

Of the invalids who receive pensions, 491 belong to the naval pension rolls. The annual amount of their pensions is $33,998. On the navy list are also 363 widows, and 105 orphans. The amount paid to the widows is $67,749; that paid to the orphans is $12,154. The whole number of invalids, veterans, and widows, and orphans, who are included under these several Acts, is 32,834.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE YOUNG LADY. The daughter and only child of Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq representative in Congress, from Philadelphia, expired on Sunday morning after a short illness. She had accompanied her father to Washington, where the bustling scenes of life and gaiety not according with her feelings, she returned home in ill health. But Saturday, a letter was despatched to her father, stating that she was improving in health, and, in 24 hours from that time she was a corpse.

TIME. Man is ever quarrelling with *Time*—*Time* flies too swiftly; or creeps too slowly. His distempered vision conjures up a dwarf or a giant; hence *Time* is too short, or *Time* is too long! Now *Time* hangs heavy on his hands; yet for most things he cannot find *Time*! Though *time-serving* he makes a lackey of *Time*; asking *Time* to pay his debts; *Time* to eat his dinner; *Time* for all things.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

[From Graham's Magazine for January.]

The Daughters of Dr. Byles.

A SKETCH OF REALITY.

BY MISS LESLIE.

PART II.

They spoke of their father's captivity in his own mansion. And one of them repeated to me the well known story of Dr. Byles coming out to the sentinel who was on guard, in a porch that then ran along the front of the house, and requesting him to go to the street pump and bring a bucket of cold water, as the day was warm, and the doctor very thirsty.—The soldier, it seems, at first declined; alledging his reluctance to violate the rules of the service, by quitting his post before the relief came round.—The doctor assured the man that *he* would take his place, and be his own guard till the water was brought. The sentinel at last complied, and took the bucket and went to the pump,—first resigning his musket to Dr. Byles, who shouldered it in a very soldier-like manner, and paced the porch, guarding himself till the sentry came back,—to whom, on returning his piece, he said,—'Now, my friend, you see I have been guarded—re-guarded—and dis-regarded.'

The Miss Byleses also referred to the anecdote of their father having once paid his addresses to a lady who refused him, and afterwards married the Mr. Quincy of that time, a name which then, as now, is frequently in Boston pronounced Quinsy. The doctor afterwards meeting the lady, said to her jocosely,—'Your taste in distempers must be very bad, when it has led you to prefer the Quinsy to the Byles.'

In front of the house was in former times a large deep slough, that had been suffered by the municipal authorities to remain there for several winters, with all its inconveniences, which in wet weather rendered it nearly impassable. One day Dr. Byles observed from his window that a chaise, containing two of the selectmen, or regulators of the town, had been completely arrested of its progress by sticking fast in the thick heavy mud—and they were both obliged to get out, and putting their shoulders to the wheel, worked almost knee-deep in the mire before they could liberate their vehicle. The doctor came out to his gate, and bowing respectfully, said to them,—'Gentlemen, I have frequently represented that slough to you as a nuisance to the street, but hitherto without any effect. Therefore I am glad to see you *stirring* in the matter at last.'

Certain fanatics who called themselves New-Lights had become very obnoxious to the more rational part of the community, and were regarded with much displeasure by the orthodox churches.—A woman of this sect, who lived in the neighborhood, came in as usual, one morning, to annoy Dr. Byles, by a long argumentive, or rather vituperative visit. 'Have you heard the news?' asked the doctor, immediately on the entrance of his unwelcome guest; he having just learned the arrival, from London, of three hundred street lamps.

She replied in the negative.

'Well, then,' resumed the doctor, 'Not less than three hundred new lights have just arrived from England, and the civil authorities are going immediately to have them all put in irons.'

The lady was shocked to hear of the cruel treatment designed for her sectarian brethren that had just come over, and she hastened away directly to spread the intelligence among all her acquaintances, in the hope, as she said, that something might be done to prevent the infliction of so unmerited a punishment. And the doctor congratulated himself on the success of the jest by which he had gotten rid of a troublesome visitor.

A son of Dr. Byles, that retired to Halifax, must have probably inherited a portion of his father's mantle; for his sisters repeated to me one of his conundrums, the humor of which almost atones for its coarseness—'Why do the leaders of insurrections resemble men that like sausages?'—'Because they are fond of [illegible].'

The Miss Byleses told me [illegible] provisions and fire-wood, throughout Boston, during the winter of 1775, when the British and their adherents held out the town against the Yankee rebels, [illegible] everywhere on the land side, taking especial care that no supplies should pass in. It was then that the old North Church was torn down by order of General Howe, that the soldiers might convert into fuel the wood of which it was built.

By the bye, Mrs. Corder, an aged and intelligent female, living at the North end, informed me that, when a little girl, she witnessed from her father's house on the opposite side of the way, the demolition of this church; and that she was terrified at the noise of the falling beams and of the wooden walls, as they battered them down, and at the shouting and the swearing of the soldiers as they quarrelled over their plunder. Nevertheless, when the work of destruction was over, and the soldiers all gone, she and other children of the neighborhood ran out to scramble among the rubbish—and she found and carried home a little wooden footstool or cricket, that had evidently been thrown from one of the demolished pews. I bought of my informant (who was in indigent circumstances) this humble and time-darkened relic, and it is now in possession of my youngest niece.

To return to the daughters of Dr. Byles. They still lamented greatly over the privations endured that winter by the British army shut up and beleaguered in Boston; though certainly the same sufferings were shared by all the inhabitants that remained in the town. And they grieved accordingly, to think that these inconveniences finally compelled their English friends to take to their ships and depart.

Miss Mary Byles related to me, that on one occasion she had given to a hungry British soldier a piece of cold pork that had been left from dinner. A few evenings after, the same man knocked at the door, and requested to see one of the ladies—Miss Mary presented herself, and the grateful soldier slipped into her hand a paper containing a small quantity of the herb called by the whigs of that time 'the detested tea;' and which it was then scarcely possible to obtain on any terms.

* * * * * * * * *

Several years elapsed before I again was in Boston. In the interim, I heard something of the Miss Byleses from ladies who knew and visited them.—I understood that, at length, they had found it impossible to prevent what they had so long dreaded, the opening of a street that would take in their little green lawn, their old horse chesnut trees, and that part of their house that stood directly across the way. For this surrender of their property, they received from the city an ample compensation in money; also their house was made as good or rather better than ever besides being new roofed and thoroughly repaired. The despoiled sisters, though another and more comfortable residence was offered to them during the time of their destruction, as they termed it, steadily persisted in remaining on their own domain during the whole process of its dismemberment.—Their house, as they said, was cut in half; that part which faced the end of Tremont street being taken away. They mourned over the departure of every beam and plank as if each was an old friend—and so they truly were. And deep indeed was the affliction of the aged sisters when they saw, falling beneath the remorseless axe, their noble horse-chesnut trees whose scattered branches, as they lay on the grass, the old ladies declared, seemed to them like the dismembered limbs of children. At this juncture, their grief and indignation reached its climax; and they excited much sympathy even among professed utilitarians. There were many indulgent hearts in Boston that felt as if the improvement of this part of the city might yet have been delayed for a few short years, till after these venerable and harmless females should have closed their eyes forever upon all that could attach them to this side of the grave. And that even if the march of public spirit should in consequence have allowed itself to pause a little longer in this part of the road 'neither heaven nor earth would have grieved at the mercy.'

Miss Mary Byles, who with more sprightliness had less strength of mind than her younger sister, never, as the saying is, held up her head again.—Her health and spirits declined from that time—she sank slowly but surely; after lingering some months, a few days of severe bodily suffering terminated all her afflictions, and consigned her mortal remains to their final resting-place beside her father. In the meantime she had lost her nephew, Mat[illegible]

the painter, who died at an advanced age in London and who was to have been the heir of all that his aunts possessed.

In addition to the rest of their little wealth, the Miss Byleses had in a sort of strong hold up stairs a chest of old-fashioned plate, no article of which was on any occasion used by them. Also, they retained some rare and valuable books that had belonged to their father, and a few curious and excellent mathematical instruments brought by him from England and which the University of Harvard had vainly endeavored to purchase from them. Among other articles was an immense burning-glass, said to be one of the largest in the world, and which the old ladies kept locked up in a closet, and carefully covered with a thick cloth, lest, as they said, it should set the house on fire.

* * * * * * * *

On a subsequent visit to the metropolis of the American east, I went to see the surviving Miss Byles; and when I reached the accustomed place I could scarcely recognize it. The main part of the old house was yet standing; but the loss of one end had given it quite a different aspect. There was no longer the great inclosure, the fence gate, and the narrow path through the grass—the door opened directly upon a brick pavement and on the dusty street. To be sure there was a fresh-looking wooden door-step. New tenements had been run up all about the now noisy vicinity, which had entirely lost its air of quiet retirement. All was now symptomatic of bustle and business. The ancient dwelling-place of the Byles family had ceased to be picturesque. It had been repaired and made comfortable; but denuded of its guardian trees there was nothing more to screen from full view its extreme unsightliness. Above its weather-blackened walls (which the sisters would not allow to be painted, lest it should look *totally* unlike itself) the new shingles of the roof seemed out of keeping—I thought of all the poor ladies must have suffered during the transformation of their paternal domicile.

On knocking at the door, it was opened for me by an extremely good-looking neatly dressed matron, who conducted me into a room which I could scarcely believe was the original old parlor. The homely antique furniture had disappeared, and was replaced by some very neat and convenient articles of modern form. The floor was nicely carpeted; there were new chairs and a new table,—a bed with white curtains and counterpane, and window-curtains to match. Nothing looked familiar but the antique crown chair and the pictures.

I found Miss Catharine Byles seated in a rocking-chair with a pillow at her back.—She looked paler, thinner, sharper, and much older than when I last saw her. She was no longer in a white short gown but wore a whole gown of black merino, with a nice white muslin collar and a regular day-cap trimmed with black ribbon.

Though glad to find her so much improved as to comfort, I take shame to myself when I confess that I felt something not unlike disappointment, at seeing such a change in the ancient lady and her attributes. The quaintness, and I may say the picturesqueness of the old mansion, and its accessories, and also that of its octogenarian mistress, seemed gone forever.—I am sorry to acknowledge that at the moment I thought of the French artist Lebrun, who meeting in the street an old tattered beggar-man with long grey locks and a venerable silver beard, was struck with the idea of his being a capital subject for the pencil, and engaged him to come to him next day and have his likeness transferred to canvass. The beggar came; but thinking that all people who sit for their pictures should look spruce, he had bedizened himself in a very genteel suit of Sunday clothes, with knee-buckles and silk stockings his face and hands nicely washed; his chin shaved clean; and his hair dressed and powdered; the whole man looking altogether as unpaintable as possible.—All artists will sympathise with the disappointed Lebrun, as he contemplated his beggar with dismay, and exclaimed—'oh! you are spoiled! you are spoiled!' I suppose it is because I am a painter's sister, that I caught myself nearly on the point of making a similar ejaculation on seeing the new modelling of Miss Catherine Byles, and her domicile.

But a truce with such unpardonable thoughts—Miss Catherine [illegible] her troubles, and [illegible] affecting manner to the loss of her sister, who she said had died of a broken heart in consequence of the changes made in their little patrimony; having always hoped to die, as she had lived, in her father's house just as he had left it. 'But the worst of all,' pursued Miss Catherine—'was the cutting down of the old trees.—Every stroke of the axe seemed like a blow upon our hearts. Neither of us slept a wink all that night. Poor sister Mary; she soon fretted herself to death. To think of our having to submit to these dreadful changes, all at once; when for ten years, our dear father's spectacles were never removed from the place in which he had last laid them down.'

I attempted to offer a few words of consolation to Miss Catharine, but she wept bitterly and would not be comforted. 'Ah!'—said she—'this is one of the consequences of living in a republic. Had we been still under a king, he would have known nothing about our little property, and we could have enjoyed it in our own way as long as we lived. There is one comfort, that not a creature in the states will be any the better for what we shall leave behind us—Sister and I have taken care of that. We have bequeathed every article to our relations in Nova Scotia since our nephew, poor boy, was so unfortunate as to die before us. In all our trials it has been a great satisfaction to us to reflect that when everything was changing around, grace has been given us to remain faithful to our church and king.'

The loyal old lady then informed me that, on his accession to the throne, she had written a letter of congratulation to his Britannic Majesty, William the Fourth, whom she remembered having seen in Boston before the revolution, when he was there as Duke of Clarence and an officer in his father's navy. In this epistle she had earnestly assured him that the family of Dr. Byles always were, and always would be, most true and fervent in their devotion to their liege lord and rightful sovereign the king of England.—To have attempted to argue her out of this feeling, the pride and solace of her declining life, would have been cruel; and moreover entirely useless—I did not hint to her the improbability of her letter ever having reached the royal personage to whom it was addressed.

The old lady told me that her chief occupation now was to write serious poetry, and she gave me a copy of some stanzas which she had recently composed. The verses were tolerably good, and written in a hand remarkably neat, handsome, and steady.

* * * * * * * *

Miss Catharine Byles survived her sister Mary about two years, and died of gradual decay in the summer of 1837. Her remains repose with those of her father and sister beneath the floor of Trinity Church. They left the whole of their property to their loyalist relations in Nova Scotia, true to their long cherished resolution that no republican should inherit the value of a farthing from them.—The representative of the family is said to have come to Boston and taken possession of the bequest.

It is curious, as well as instructive, to contemplate the infinite varieties of human character and the strange phases under which human intellect presents itself. The peculiarities of these two sisters strikingly evinced the lasting power of early impressions, almost always indelible when acting on minds that have not been expanded by intercourse with the world. For instance—their steadfast, gratuitous and useless loyalty, cherished for monarchs whom they had never seen, and who had often forgotten the very existence of Dr. Byles (if indeed they ever remembered it) and who, of course, neither knew nor cared anything about his daughters, their fixed antipathy to the republic in which they lived, and where if they had not persisted in shutting their eyes they must have seen everything flourishing around them; the strict economy which induced them to deny themselves even the comforts of life, their willingness to be assisted by the benevolent rather than render themselves independent by an advantageous disposal of their property. The almost idolatrous devotion with which they clung to the inanimate objects that had been familiar to their early life, showed an intensity of feeling which both pitied and respected by their friends, though reason perhaps would not have sanctioned its indulgence. By living so much alone, by often [illegible] no other house, by never going out of their own domain, by perpetually thinking and talking themselves of scenes of their youth, they had [illegible] but [illegible] to a few [illegible]

and above all, that in no other dwelling-place but their paternal mansion was it possible for them to be happy or even to exist.

As a set-off to their weaknesses, their vanities and their prejudices, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the kindness of their department, the soft tones of their voices, and to the old-fashioned polish of their manners; which at once denoted them to be ladies, even in their short-gowns and petticoats.

Though, in the latter part of their lives, the daughters of Dr. Byles were subjected to the sore trial of seeing the little green lawn on which they had played when children converted into a dusty street, and the fine old trees (which would take a century to replace) demolished in a few minutes before their eyes; still they were both permitted to die beneath the same roof under which their existence had commenced. The house of their heavenly father has many mansions; and there, in their eternal abode, now that their mental vision has cleared, and their souls have been purified from the dross of mortality, they have learnt the futility of having set their hearts too steadfastly in a dwelling erected by human hands; and more than all, of fostering prejudices in favor of that system of government which, according to the signs of the times, is fast and deservedly passing away. Is it too much to hope that ere the lapse of another half century, not a being in the civilized world will render the homage of a bended knee, except to the King of Heaven.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

February 2, 1842.—*In Bankruptcy*—His Honor Judge Sprague held a Court to carry into effect the Bankrupt Law.

Standing Commissioners in Bankruptcy, appointed February 2d, 1842

County of Suffolk—*George S. Hillard, *Chas Sumner, *Edward G Loring, *George T. Curtis. *William W. Story, Augustus Peabody, William Gray, Robert Rantoul, Jr., Peleg W. Chandler, and Elbridge Gerry Austin, all of Boston.

County of Middlesex—Thomas Hopkinson, of Lowell; Ebenezer R. Hoar, of Concord; George W. Warren, of Charlestown.

County of Essex—*John G. King, of Salem; James H. Duncan, of Haverhill; Edmund L. Le Breton of Newburyport; Jeremiah C. Stickney, of Lynn.

County of Worcester—Rejoice Newton, of Worcester; Joseph Mason, of Templeton.

County of Hampshire.—Myron Lawrence, of Belchertown.

County of Hampden.—William G Bates, of Westfield; Henry Vose, of Springfield.

**County of Franklin.*—George T. Davis, of Greenfield.

County of Berkshire.—Horatio Byington, of Stockbridge; William Porter Jr. of Lee.

County of Norfolk.—Samuel H. Walley, of Roxbury; Ezra W. Sampson, of Dedham.

County of Bristol.—*Oliver Prescott, of New Bedford; Charles J. Holmes, of Taunton; Elnathan P. Hathaway, Freetown.

County of Plymouth.—Jacob H. Loud, of Plymouth.

County of Barnstable.—Nymphas Marston, of Barnstable.

County of Dukes.—Leavitt Thaxter, of Edgartown.

County of Nantucket.—*James M. Bunker, of Nantucket.

☞ Those with an asterisk prefixed to their names, being Commissioners of the Circuit Court to take depositions, &c. are appointed, by the Rules, Commissioners in Bankruptcy, ex officio.

ROMANCE IN MISERY. It is stated in the Philadelphia Chronicle, that two brothers, Germans, belonging to the interior of Pennsylvania, named Abraham and William Kromer, arrested by the U. S. authorities, in June, 1836, tried in the U. S. Circuit Court at Philadelphia, and sentenced by Judge Baldwin to *five years* imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, for mail robbing, were released from confinement on Monday. Their term of incarceration expired in December last, and they were retained in prison for costs, which they being unable [illegible] the prisoners, both of whom are young men, and have families.

The Chronicle says that the meeting of the brothers, who, though confined in the same prison, had never looked upon or heard from each other, was pathetic in the extreme; they rushed together, embraced, and wept bitterly, then descanted upon their situation, and resolved to "woo the angel virtue in the future."

Scarce had they passed the jaws of the prison ere they met, by mere accident, a cousin, whom they had not heard from for years, he having emigrated some years since to Indiana, where he had amassed considerable property, and had visited this city for medical advice, he having sustained an injury in the head which nearly cost him the loss of an eye. On learning, from the lips of the unfortunate brothers, the sad story, and satisfied himself of the good intentions of the young men, he at once offered to them two farms in the vicinity of his own, in Indiana, and kindly furnished them with the means to embark with their families at once for their future home in the far west, and doubtless they will one day repay the kindness, and prove worthy the generosity shown towards them.

THE WEATHER. People are not very willing to believe that the month of January, 1841, was warmer than January, 1842. Such is the fact, however, according to the Meteorological Register, published in our paper, and kept with the greatest accuracy, by Mr. William Archer of this city.—The Mean Temperature of January, 1841, was 29,-30; that of January, 1842, was 28,84,—a difference exceedingly minute, but proving the January of the former year somewhat the warmest. [Salem Observer.

Ice. Unless there is a speedy change in the weather, our city must be dependent on the interior for this important article. Up to the present time we have had no good ice—the numerous private Ice Houses in this vicinity are empty—and now most of the ponds are free of ice as during the month of July. Those who have availed themselves of the early season, and they are very few, have procured ice of a very thin and inferior description.—[N. Y. Express.

The Weather. Every body is exclaiming what extraordinary weather! Fires can scarcely be endured. Front doors and windows were open yesterday in every direction.

The thermometer with a northern exposure stood on Thursday morning at 7—54—at noon—64—yesterday morning at 7—56—at noon 64. The owners of ice houses are somewhat anxious, as to their prospects. [Berks Journal, Pa.

Howard, the colored man who committed an assault on the conductor of the cars on the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad a few days since, has been held to bail in the sum of $700 for his appearance for trial at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas to be held at Taunton. Another individual, named Sanderson, implicated in the same outrage, was fined in the penal sum of $10 and costs of prosecution. He has appealed, and the trials of both of the above named will, therefore, take place at the Court of Common Pleas to be holden in Taunton on the second Monday of March next, we are informed by the New Bedford Register.

MR. BUZZEY'S WILL. The Norfolk Democrat says:—

"The will of the late Mr. Benjamin Buzzey, of Roxbury, was presented for probate on Tuesday last. He has left an immense estate. After providing handsomely for his immediate descendants, he has given one half of his property for the establishment of an Agricultural School, on the place where he lived in Roxbury—one quarter to the Law School, and one quarter to the Theological School connected with Harvard University."

A TEMPERANCE LECTURE. Thomas Hoes (colored) after becoming beastly intoxicated at the house of his son in Lenox, one night last week, endeavored to reach his home. He was so drunk that he was unable to rise after falling by the road side, and thus perished. [Stockbridge Weekly Visiter.

AND YET ANOTHER! A son of Mrs. Jackson, of Wiscassett, was badly burned on Monday morning of last week. Caught by standing too near the stove.

[Correspondence of the New York Express.]

WASHINGTON, Jan 1841.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

The second of the President's social parties took place last night. There is no formality, and no feasting or drinking in these, and they are, therefore, so much the more pleasant than they otherwise would be. Some who made their appearance on this occasion were in full dress, and others in undress, and others in great contrast with dress enough for a royal ball. The President was not only at home, but very agreeably so to all who presented themselves. Two rooms were thrown open for the reception of guests, and a pleasant company kept together from 8 to 10 o'clock. These semi-weekly *Soirees* designed for Tuesday and Saturday evenings, I am told will be changed to a more general gathering to take place once in two weeks, when the White House will be thrown open for the reception of company, and all the rooms be free of access for the purpose of promenades, conversation, or any kind of social amusement, dancing excepted. A Band of Music will be present, perhaps, to add to the gaiety and pleasure of the evening.

These soirees are now becoming fashionable and frequent. The accomplished lady of the Secretary of State, who imparts a charm to all society, and who is respected and admired by all who enjoy her society, will be "at home," every third Tuesday of every month, as she is now every Tuesday to her visiting friends. The charming and agreeable family of the Post Master General will keep open house once a week. The Heads of the other Departments are preparing other amusements for one another and the public. Weekly now they dine together with the President, and alternately at the dwelling of each.

A MEETING OF THE WASHINGTONIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY AT THE CAPITAL OF THE NATION. The following is a copy of a letter from the President of the U. S:

"*Washington, January* 26, 1842.—SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning inviting me to attend the Mass Meeting of the Temperance Societies to be held this evening, and I have to express my regret that a bad cold under which I have labored for several days past, and which admonishes me against exposure, will deny me the pleasure of being present. I beg you, however, to assure those you represent that I feel the liveliest interest in the efforts which are making, and with such extensive success, to establish regularity and order, and temperance, and sobriety, in place of those wild bacchanalian orgies which have consigned to premature graves thousands of human beings who were destined by their Creator to be useful members of society in their day and generation. Mothers and wives, and children, and relatives, and friends, have cause to rejoice in the success which has so far attended the efforts of the temperance societies over the Union; and the patriot, as well as the philanthropist, can do no less than wish them entire success in the great work of reformation which they have begun.

Be pleased to tender to your brother members my cordial salutations, and accept for yourself assurances of my respect. JOHN TYLER.

LUND WASHINGTON, Esq."

Hon Thomas F Marshall attended the meeting, and in his speech said that although the world and the press seemed to settle the question, that he was a drunkard, he must be allowed to say that such had never been his character. He had never been in the habit of constant tippling. Never taken his regular morning bitters. His was periodical sprees with his jovial companions, members of the legislature like himself; things to be laughed at when the head ache and consequences were past. These periodical sprees, he found, however, as he grew older, came closer and closer together; at first they were like 'angel visits, few and far between;' but the intervening time became shorter and shorter, yet never had he felt an overpowering desire for strong drink until the morning of the day on which he had signed the pledge; it was then he felt that he must 'conquer or die.'

Geo. D. Prentice, (editor of the Louisville Journal) [illegible] appointed delegates to the State Temperance Convention to be held at Frankfort.

"A Sailor's wife had chestnuts in her lap,
And mounch'd, and mounch'd and mounch'd ——."

In our house of Representatives on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Eddy of Warwick, it was ordered that the *committee on the judiciary* inquire into the expediency of providing by law for a fixed standard measure for chesnuts.

This is a capital movement. We have often wondered whether the old lady, who sells cookies, candy, and chesnuts, in the Doric-Hall of the State House, did not sometimes yield to the universal spirit of avarice, and take a couple of coppers from some of our conscientious legislators for what might be deemed rather short measure of this favorite nut. This is a matter of considerable importance. In a body of three or four hundred men, who sit several hours a day in the State House, eating chesnuts at the people's expense the people ought to be satisfied that their public servants are not defrauded by short measure, which is as much of an abomination in this our day, as 'false weights' were in the days of the wise king *Solomon*.

The gentleman who introduced this order ought to receive thanks at least for so courageous a movement, and we shall be disappointed if the *landed interest* do not take measures to present to him some more valuable token of their gratitude than an empty vote of thanks. The destination of the order, too, looks suspicious. The committee on the judiciary are probably among the best customers at the table of the old lady above-mentioned. At least, it has been said that that committee have an immensity of business on hand, and that their sitting are long and frequent; and we know not what can occupy their time, unless it be 'mounching chesnuts.' Certain it is they can do nothing that will work less harm to the public interests, or be less expensive to the commonwealth. [Boston Courier.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS SENT BY MAIL. To prevent all misunderstanding, on the part of post masters and people, we publish the following extract of a letter from the P. O. Department to the Postmaster of this village: [Vermont Watchman.

"It was never the intention of the law of 1825, or any other law, that newspapers should be used and transmitted by the mails as common visiting cards, and any words, other than the name of the person to whom sent, (and that only as it may become necessary for direction,) can only be used to give the paper that character. You are perfectly right therefore in deciding that letter postage is chargeable for any written words whatever, excepting the bare name of the person for whom the paper is intended."

THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE have formed a Total Abstinence Temperance Society and elected the following officers viz:—President, A D Foster—Vice Presidents, Seth Sprague, Jr., S. C Allen, Jr, Thomas Kowler, and David Joy—Recording Secretary, T. A. Davis—Corresponding Secretary, H. B. C. Green—Treasurer, S. J. Thomas. The meeting was addressed by Col. Thomas, S. C. Allen, Jr., Dr Hooper, Mr Hawkins, Dr. Channing, Mr Holbrook, Mr. Washburn, and others. A book was opened for signatures, and soon had a large number of names inscribed upon its pages. A committee was appointed to report a Constitution for the Society at an adjourned meeting. This meeting was convened in consequence of an Order introduced into the Legislature by S. C. Allen, Jr., of Northfield.

A sad calamity befel the family of Mr. James Pelham, who resides near Wappinger's creek, on Monday last. Two sons of his, aged about 13 and 9 years, left home in the morning to go to school, the elder with his skates, and a small sled on which he was drawing his younger brother on the ice of the creek, which broke through under them, and both sunk into the water. Their bodies were soon recovered, and taken back lifeless to their afflicted relatives within an hour after their departure for school.

SENTENCE. A man named Hayden who committed a murder in Fulton, Missouri, has been sentenced to *forty nine years* in the penitentiary.

Barnaby Middleton.

WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF INDUSTRY AND ECONOMY.

While travelling through Massachusetts, a few years since, I lodged at a hotel in a small town where ten or twelve clergymen had stopped for the night; being on their way to a religious convention to be held the next day at about twenty miles distance. After tea, several travellers, including myself, were sitting in the parlor, where we were soon joined by the clergymen. They at once took the lead in conversation, which assumed a religious turn, and which to them appeared quite edifying. After an hour's conversation on the prospect of the church, the cause of revivals, the benefits of missionaries, tracts, &c. the subject of industry and economy was started. Some wonderful stories were told, which indeed would be too wonderful to be believed, had not clergymen been the authors of them. One clergyman told a wonderful tale of a lady belonging to his church, who by knitting alone had earned enough to support her six children, and clothe and educate them well, besides paying ten dollars a year for pew rent and twenty dollars per annum for the benefit of the missionary, bible and tract societies. Another told of an industrious shoemaker—who, with his own hands, had accomplished still greater deeds, being backed up with that wonderful virtue known by the name of economy.

After some pretty tough stories had been told, a fellow traveller, whose keen eye betrayed a knowledge of the world had indicated that he was not particularly *green*; assumed a grave countenance, and remarked that he had often been surprised at the astonishing results of rigid economy and untiring industry, and that, with permission of his reverend hearers, he would relate a fact which he believed would surprise those gentlemen who had been such close observers of these virtues. The clergymen expressed a desire to hear any thing new on the subject, and the gentleman commenced as follows:—

"I resided some ten years in England, and while there I became aquainted with a poor widow woman who lived in a small hut in the country. Several large and well cultivated farms were near her, and the only means this woman had of obtaining subsistence was by going with her little girl, only six years old, over these farms and about the bushes where the sheep had been, and pick up the little locks of wool which might be caught in the bushes and torn from the sheep. This, you would say, gentleman, was indeed a small dependance for the support of a woman and her child, but it is hardly necessary for me to remind you to what an immense aggregate many FITTLES will amount when rigid economy is exercised to help the aggregate from decreasing. This woman had a son in the army and she determined not only to support herself and child by this they only means in her power, but also in time to lay up a sufficient sum to purchase the freedom of her boy. Nerved by this determination, the good woman and her little girl were seen early and late following the tracks of the sheep and gathering the small and scanty locks of wool which they would occasionally find. For one whole year the sun did not rise or set without witnessing their perseverance, and but on three occasions during that year did they taste meat. Their diet was confined to bread, milk and vegetables, as this would cost them less than to purchase meat. Now gentlemen, with such industry and economy as this, I ask you to guess how much money this woman laid up the first year."

One clergyman remarked that this did indeed appear like a small, an exceeding small dependance for a mother and child; but knowing, as he did the astonishing results of industry and frugality, he should say she probably laid up one hundred dollars.

Others said fifty dollars seventy five dollars, one hundred and fifty dollars, &c. The gentleman who told the wonderful story about knitting guessed three hundred dollars, and called on the gentleman to say how much she did lay up.

"Not a cent!" replied the man, "and none but a darned fool would suppose that she could."

There were no more large stories told that night.

We seldom presume to dictate to ladies, much less scrutinise the details of their dress. But now and then we find some wholesome advice, some kind suggestion, which if received in a friendly spirit, would save many a lovely object from an untimely grave.—Dr. Green is lecturing on Physiology in New York, and we commend a sentence from him to the serious, sober consideration of the other sex. [Philadelphia American.

An adult man of unconfined, takes in 40 square inches of air in a breath, but a great difference is found even when in his ordinary dress—then he only takes in 32 inches. If, then, in a man in the expansion of his chest, a coat and vest causes one-fifth less, what must be the effect of the lacings and paddings now so generally employed by females. There was not a medical man who was not a daily witness of the consequences. We look for the bright and beautiful beings we have known in our youth, and where are they? Alas they have listened to the dictates of fashion, and life has been literally crowded out of the room. We look on an emaciated form, the light garland seems a burthen on her brow—the bounding step is gone—the bright color faded, and a look of decay has taken its place, and thus a life, the morning of which began so brightly is ending in sadness and gloom. This was no fancy sketch he assured them. Beyond all doubt, corsets were exerting a destructive influence on the health and lives of our families—and strange it was that the Philanthropists of the age exhibited so much apathy in regard to it, they do not carry their philanthrophy into a lady's boudoir. In his opinion *alcohol was not more destructive to men, than corsets were to women.*

☞ The body of Mr. Gouland, a clerk in the office of the French Consul, at Philadelphia, was found in the water on Thursday. He is supposed to have been drowned on the night of Dec 8th.

HARD TO HOLD. "Simon, can you hold a horse?"
"Hold a horse!—to be sure, three of them."
"How long?"
"Why, ten hours, if you want me to."
"No—I was only about to say, that you have got something you can't hold ten minutes."
"Pooh—nonsense?"
"What will you bet?"
"Bet—why, I'll bet a dollar."
"Good—now *hold your breath* ten minutes."
"Good gra-c-i-o-u-s!"

SENTIMENTALITY.

Life is a leafless blighted bough,—
This stifling pang, how may I smother?
What can I love, or live for now?
Oh, comfort me, my own dear mother!
Say, say what mean these fancies drear,
That on despair and frenzy border;
"Pshaw! take this dose of salts, my dear,
'Tis just your stomach's out of order!"

EPIGRAM.

Well said, my friend, I like your creed—
That friends in need are friends indeed;
Then you and I are friends most true,
For I'm in need and so are you!

THUMPING WON'T MAKE A GENTLEMAN. Two eminent members of the Irish bar Messrs. Doyle and Yelverton, quarreled some years ago so violently, that from words they came to blows. Doyle the more powerful man, at the fists at least, knocked down his adversary twice, exclaiming with vehemence, 'you scoundrel I'll make you behave yourself like a gentleman.' To which Yelverton, rising, answered with equal indignation, 'No sir, never, I defy you! I defy you! you can't, you can't do it.'

'I would *barely* ask the gentleman who spoke last,' said an orator rising at a public meeting and throwing off his coat.

'Suffer the *ladies* to withdraw first,' said a deacon, rising with great concern in his countenance.

'I speak within bounds,' as the prisoner said to the gaoler.